



THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF MRS. MARY, LADY MOUNTMOUNTAIN.

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LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR JANUARY, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY JEMIMA ISABELLA MANN.

THE *Seventh Volume* of LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE (*New Series*) opens with an engraving from a portrait of Pickersgill's, which, in our review of last year's exhibition at the Royal Academy,* was characterized as "eminently classical in taste, arrangement, and effect." The portrait of Lady Jemima Isabella Mann, daughter of Earl Cornwallis, will be deemed an elegant and valuable addition to our PICTURE GALLERY OF BRITAIN'S FEMALE NOBILITY.

The family of Cornwallis, anciently Cornwalleys, appears to be of Irish origin; but it has been honourably settled, in the county of Suffolk, more than four hundred years. Its name ranks high in the political, military, and naval annals of the country.

Thomas Cornwalleys, a younger brother, born in Ireland, was Sheriff of London, in the year 1378. His son and heir, John Cornwallis, added to his patrimony the lordships of Brome and Ocley, with other lands in the county of Suffolk, by marriage with Philippe, daughter, and one of the heirs, of Robert Bucton. He was one of the Knights of the Shire, for Suffolk, in two Parliaments, in the reign of Richard II. His grandson, Thomas Cornwalleys, Esq., was also one of the Knights of the Shire, for Suffolk, in 1449.

John, the eldest son of the last-mentioned Thomas Cornwalleys, Esq. (by Philippe, daughter and heir of Edward Tyrrel, of Downham, in the county of Essex, Esq.) succeeded to the lordships of Brome, &c., but died without issue, in

1506. For the gratification of those who love to glance occasionally at the manners and customs of ancient times, we shall here insert a transcript from his last will and testament.

"In the name of God, Amen. I John Cornwalleys, of Broome, in the county of Suff. Squyer, being of whole mynde and good memory, the XVI day of August, the yere of our Lord God M^{ve}. VI. make my testament in this wise. First, I bequeth my soul to Almighty God, our Lady Seint Mary, and to all the holy company of hevyn; my body to be buried in the chauncell of the churche of our Lady of Broome, nygh to the walle of my chapell there, if that I die in the said parish of Brome, or nygh to it. And if I die elliswhere, as it shall please God, to be buried where myn executor or assign shall think most convenient. I bequeth to the parson of the saide churche of Brome, for breking of the grounde in the highe chauncell, VI^s. VIII^d. I bequeth to the highe altar in the saide churche VI^s. VIII^d. for my tiths forgotten, and other duties neglected. Item, I bequeth to the belles of the saide churche of Broome XX^s. Item, I bequeth to the reparacions of the saide churches of Okely XX^s, Struston, XX^s. and Thranston XX^s., to the churche of Bartyldesdon XX^s. in Essex. Item, I bequeth to Eliyn Barker, my servant, VI^s. VIII^d. Item, I bequeth to my nece, Elizabeth Proxmores, Xlb. and to hyr sustenaunce LXVI^s. VIII^d.; and to my nece Elizabeth Cornwalleys LXVI^s. VIII^d.; and to Agnes Fastolfe Xlb. to hir marriage. Item, I will and bequeth that myn executors shall leve at Lyng Hall, their as now I dwell, to hym that shall be myn beyre these pressis following; first, in the chapell my greate masse booke, a vestiment of silke, one chalice, one corporas case with a corpa therein. In the hall, the table, formys, and all the brewying vessel and standards in the brewhouse and bakelhouse, one hole plow, a cart and V horse to go withall. A gilt goblet with a cover, that was my faders, and a gilt cuppe with a cover standing. A grete potte of brasse, and a secunde potte of brasse; II. spits, a grete and a lesse; II. coberdy, and a garnish of vessell in the chambyr ovyr the parlour; the bedde of bokkys tester seder, corteyns, counterpoynt, fetherbedde, bolster, and II pelowes, and one payre of blankets. Item, I bequeth to the priour and monkys of Ey abbey XX^s. Item, I bequeth to the churche of Ky four combe whete; to the church of Oxon, IIII combe whete; to the churche of Dyse, IIH combe whete; to the churche of Palgrave, one combe whete; to the churche of Shotle, one combe whete; to the churche of

* *Vide* LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE, Vol. v. page 278.
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Billingsford, one combe whete ; to the churche of Yaxley, a combe wheat : the residue of my goodes and corn at Barfillisdon, at London, or elliswhere in the realme of England, not bequethide, my dettis and my bequeste payde, I give freely unto Elisabeth, now my wife. Item, I bequeth to a preest to syng and pray for my soule, my faders soule, my moders soule, all my frendys soules, and all cristeyn soules for III years. XXIIII marc sterling. Item, I ordeyn and make to the execution of mys testament, and other my last wille, Elisabeth now my wife, my broder William Cornewalleys, and Robert Melton, to whome I give for their labour ech of them LXVIs. VIIIId. ; and my broder Robert Cornewaleys. Theise bearing witnesse, John Whitte, Doctour, William Singulton, John Constable, Clerk, person of Brome, John Clerk. Also, I bequeth to the abbote of Bury myn ambulling nagge, that I bought of John Revel. Also, I bequeth to John Reve, my godson, XXs."

Edward, and Robert, the two next brothers of John, also died without issue, and were succeeded by their youngest brother, William. Previously, however, to his becoming possessed of the family estates, William Cornwallis was amongst those gentlemen of the county of Suffolk, who were certified, in the 18th of Henry VII. to have an estate sufficient to support the degree of a Knight of the Bath ; several gentlemen being to receive that Order on the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1502-3. In 1513, " he was among the principal persons in the county of Suffolk, nominated by act of parliament, as most discreet persons, justices of the peace, for assessing a subsidy of one hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds, by a poll-tax, &c., for defraying the expense of taking Terouenne and Tournay." In his will (A.D. 1519) " he orders his body to be buried in the church of St. Nicholas of Ockley, and bequeaths III^s IV^d to the high altar of that church, and VI^s VIII^d to the high altar of the parish church of Broome. He also wills, that an honest priest be provided to sing for his soul, and all his friends souls, in the church of Ockley, for the space of one year, and that VIII mark VI^s VIII^d be given him for his wages."

John Cornwallis, the eldest son and heir of William, was in the expedition of 1521, under the Earl of Surrey, Lord High Admiral ; who, after scouring the seas, landed at Morlaix, in Bretagne. Mr. Cornwallis, for his gallant conduct, in the storming of the town, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Earl.—Sir John Cornwallis filled the office of Steward of the Household to Prince Edward, son of Henry VIII. six years.

The character of this gentleman stood high, for talent and integrity, for honour, and for general goodness. " A noble tomb is erected to his memory in the chancel of the church of Broome, the figures of him and his lady lying thereon, under an arch ; he in complete armour, with a white staff in his hand, and a spotted greyhound, dun and white, couched at his feet ; and at her feet, a hound, spotted red and white, with four escutcheons on either side, and three on the west end."

Thomas Cornwallis, the eldest son of Sir John,* received the honour of knighthood, at Westminster, in 1548. On the commotion in Norfolk, under Kett, the tanner, in 1549, he took forces to the assistance of the Marquess of Northampton, who had been sent to suppress the rebels. He displayed great bravery in entering the city of Norwich, with the Lord Sheffield, who was killed. Sir Thomas himself was overpowered, taken prisoner, and detained till the King's forces relieved him. He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1553 ; and, coming with the force of those counties to the aid of Queen Mary, who, at the time of the decease of Edward VI., was at Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, was the principal means of advancing that Princess to the throne. He was also instrumental in suppressing Wyat's insurrection ; and, with the Earl of Sussex, and Sir Edward Hastings, he was commissioned for the trial of Sir Thomas Wyat, who was beheaded in 1554. He was then sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted Treasurer of Calais. Being in great favour with the Queen, he, in 1557, was made Comptroller of the Household. He was sent to the Princess Elizabeth, at Ashbridge, to acquaint her with the Queen's pleasure that she should immediately repair to London ; and, when it was proposed, in council, to send that Princess out of England, with a design to exclude her from the succession, he, " by his arguments, dissuaded the Queen from it, alledging, that the people of England would take it very ill, nay, would not at all endure that the next heir to the crown should be conveyed out of the land."

* Henry, the second son, was ancestor of the Cornwallises of Buxton, in Norfolk ; Richard, the third son was father of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, groom-porter Queen Elizabeth and James I.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis married Anne, daughter of Sir John Jerningham, of Somerleyton, in the county of Suffolk, Knt.—On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he, not being of the reformed religion, was left out of the Privy Council, and removed from his office of Comptroller of the Household. This induced him to retire into the country, where he rebuilt his mansion of Brome Hall. Dying there, in 1604, in the 86th year of his age, he “had sepulture with his ancestors in the church of Brome. A fine marble tomb is erected to his memory, against the north wall of the chancel, whereon are the statues of him and his lady carved in stone; he in armour, and at his feet a white buck couched, with a wreath about his neck of green acorns proper, wounded in his left shoulder: and at her feet is a falcon issuant, sejant, out of a crown, Or.”

William Cornwallis, his eldest son,* embarking with Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in his expedition against the rebels, in Ireland, in 1599, was, for his services in that kingdom, knighted at Dublin, in the same year. His first wife was Lucy, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, and of Lucy, his wife, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester. His second son, Thomas, by this marriage, succeeded him. Sir William married, secondly, a daughter of Hercules Mewtas, Esq., by whom he had a son, Frederick, who, for his eminent services, was created Lord Cornwallis.

His Lordship, on the death of his brother, unmarried, succeeded to the family estates. In his youth, he had been introduced, by his uncle, Sir Charles Cornwallis, into the service of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I.; and, having been also in the service of Charles I., when Prince of Wales, he waited on him in his journey to Spain, in 1623. In 1627, after succeeding his brother, he was created a

* Charles, the second son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, was greatly esteemed for his eminent abilities. He was knighted by James I. in 1603, and sent ambassador to the court of Madrid, where he resided till 1609 with high reputation. His negotiations in the embassy form a prominent feature in this reign. *Vide Wixwood's Memorials*; in which may be found much that will interest the curious reader respecting the families of Cornwallis. In 1610, when the household of Henry, Prince of Wales, was established, Sir Charles was constituted treasurer to His Royal Highness, an account of whose life and death he wrote.

Baronet; and, in 1630, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1639, and 1640, he sat as M.P. for the borough of Eye, supported the crown, and was consequently named in the list of those who were maligned as Straffordians. He retired with the King, and sat amongst those members who assembled at Oxford, in January, 1643-4. He distinguished himself in most of the principal actions in the civil wars, particularly in the fight at Cropredy Bridge, where he rescued the Lord Wilmot from the rebels. His estate was sequestrated—he followed Charles II. in his exile—he was with the King in his triumphal entrance of the metropolis, May 29, 1660—and, the next day, he was declared Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, and sworn of his Privy Council. In 1661, three days before the coronation, he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk. In 1662, his Lordship died suddenly of an apoplectic fit. He was “a man of so chearful a spirit, that no sorrow came next his heart; and of so resolved a mind, that no fear came into his thoughts; so perfect a master of courtly and becoming raillery, that he could do more with one word in jest, than others could do with whole harangues in earnest; a well-spoken man, competently seen in modern languages, and of a comely and goodly personage.”—By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ashburnham (ancestor of the Earls of Ashburnham) he had two sons; of whom, the eldest, Charles, succeeded him, as second Lord Cornwallis. His eldest surviving son and successor was

Charles, the third Lord. He was distinguished as one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age, and was in especial favour with William III. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk, and High Steward of the Corporation of Ipswich. By his first lady,* Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Fox, Knt. (ancestor of the Earls of Ilchester, and the Barons Holland) he had four sons; of whom the eldest, and only surviving, was

Charles, the fourth Lord. This nobleman made several campaigns in Flanders, under King William. He married the

* His Lordship's second wife was Anne Scot, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh, widow of James, Duke of Monmouth.

Lady Charlotte, daughter and sole heir of Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, by whom he had a family of nine sons and three daughters.* His eldest son and successor, was Charles, first Earl Cornwallis. He was one of the grooms of the bedchamber to George I.; Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, south of the Trent—Constable of the Tower of London—Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets—and one of the Privy Council. He was created (June 30, 1758) Viscount Brome, of the county of Suffolk, and Earl Cornwallis. By his lady, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles, second Viscount Townshend, he had four sons, and three daughters;† of whom the eldest was

Charles, the second Earl and first Marquess Cornwallis. He succeeded his father in 1762. Having chosen a military life, his Lordship was, in 1765, appointed aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel of Foot. He became Major General in 1775, Lieutenant General in 1777, and General in 1793. It would, in this place, be superfluous to enlarge upon his military career. In America, he distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, at the siege of Charlestown, in the command of South Carolina, &c. In 1770, he was appointed Governor of the Tower; an office from which he was removed at the close of the North administration, but reappointed in 1784; from which period he retained it till his death. In 1786, his Lordship was sent to India, with the double appointment of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief. The government of Bengal having found it necessary to declare war against the Sultan of the Mysore, he, in 1791, invaded that territory, and was prevented from investing Seringapatam, only by the floods of the Caverry. In 1792, he dictated the terms

* 1. Charles;—2. James, M.P., and an officer in the navy;—3. M.P. and a major-general in the army;—4. M.P. and one of the equerries of Frederick, Prince of Wales;—5. Richard, gentleman usher and daily waiter to the queen of George II.;—6. Edward, M.P. for Eye and for Westminster, a general in the army, governor of Gibraltar, &c.;—7. Frederick (twin brother with Edward) Archbishop of Canterbury;—8. William;—9. Henry;—10. Charlotte;—11. Elizabeth;—12. Mary.

† 1. Charles;—2. Henry, M.P. and an officer in the army;—3. James (4th Earl) Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry;—4. William, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red Squadron, and Vice-Admiral of England, died in 1819;—5. Elizabeth, married to Bowen Southwell;—6. Charlotte, married to the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. Bishop of Peterborough;—7. Mary, married to Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Ardington, in Bedfordshire.

of peace to Tippo Saib, in his own capital. On the 15th of August, following, he was advanced to the dignity of Marquess Cornwallis; and, in the month of December, he received the unanimous thanks of both houses of parliament for his distinguished military services in India.—In 1798, the rebellion of Ireland appearing to require a Lord Lieutenant who could act in a military as well as in a civil capacity, His Majesty was pleased to appoint the Marquess Cornwallis to that high office, which he held with the utmost advantage for three years. In 1804, the noble Marquess had the honour of being appointed a second time Governor General in the East Indies. In that station, worn out with an active life spent in the service of his country, he died at Gauzeepoor, Bengal, on the 5th of October, 1805. His Lordship had married, in 1768, Jemima Tullikins, daughter of James Jones, Esq. By that Lady, he had a son and successor, Charles, and a daughter, Mary, married to Mark Singleton, Esq., M.P., and principal Store Keeper of the Ordnance.

Charles, second Marquess Cornwallis, married, in 1797, the Lady Louisa, fourth daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, K.T.; but, dying without male issue, in 1823, the Marquesate became extinct, and the Earldom devolved on his uncle, James, D.C.L., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and some time Registrar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship married, in 1771, Catharine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, of Egerton, in the county of Kent, Esq. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

James Mann, fifth and present Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, and a Baronet. His Lordship was born on the 20th of September, 1778; on the 12th of December, 1804, he married Maria Isabella, only daughter of Francis Dickens, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge; in 1814, he took the name and arms of Mann only, by royal sign manual; and, on the 20th of January, 1824, he succeeded to the honours and estates of his father.

The issue of his Lordship's marriage are—Charles James, Viscount Brome; and the Lady Jemima Isabella, with whose portrait we have the honour of presenting our readers.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF LADY BURKE.

It is with great pleasure that we find ourselves enabled to present the readers of *LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE* with a portrait of Lady Burke, beautifully engraved, by Dean, from a fine picture by West, the American artist, whose painting of Lord Byron obtained for him a well-merited celebrity.*

Lady Burke, wife of Sir John Burke, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Bart., and a Colonel in the army, is the eldest daughter of John Calcraft, Esq., M.P.,† of Rempstone Hall, in the county of Dorset. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Howletts, in the county of Kent, Bart.

The birth of Miss Calcraft occurred about the year 1792, or 1793; and, on the 18th of May, 1812, she gave her hand in marriage to Sir John Burke. Her family, by this gentleman, consists of

* Of Mr. West's portrait of Lord Byron, it is remarkable, that it is the last for which his Lordship sat—that, in resemblance, it differs essentially from all other alleged likenesses of the noble bard—that it is the only portrait with which, for its characteristic truth, Lord Byron's friends expressed themselves satisfied—and that it has been at least three times engraved:—first, by Engleheart, for *The Literary Souvenir*; secondly, by Wedgwood, at Paris; and thirdly, by Turner, in London. It is further remarkable, that the three engravings all differed essentially one from the other; and that two of them, at least, differed as widely from the original. Turner's was the finest print, and the most faithful to the painter.—*Vide LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE*, vol. iv. page 266; and vol. v. pages 43 and 88.

† One of the representatives of the Borough of Wareham, in Dorsetshire. Mr. Calcraft's son, John Hales Calcraft, Esq., M.P., is the other representative.

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eight children; six boys, and two girls; of whom, the eldest son, Thomas, is heir-apparent to the title and estate.

Sir John Burke derives his descent from one of the numerous branches of the Bourke or De Bourgh family, one of the most ancient in the United Kingdom, and from which the noble families of Clanricarde and Mayo are also descended.*—John Burke, of the county of Galway, Esq., married — Carroll; by whom he had a son, Sir Thomas Burke, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Baronet; so created, on the 5th of December, 1797. He married Christiana, daughter of — Browne, Esq., by whom he had issue:—1. John, his successor, the present Baronet, and husband of the lady whose portrait we have now the pleasure of introducing in *LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE*;—2. James;—3. Maria, married to Michael O'Connor, Esq., and mother of the Countess of Dysart;—4. Julia, married to Malachi Daly, Esq.;—5. Eliza, married, on the 17th of March, 1799, to John Thomas De Burgh, late Earl of Clanricarde (the mother, by him, of Ulick John, the present Marquess, who married, April 4, 1825, Harriet, only daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning; and of the Marchioness of Sligo, and Countess of Howth);—6. Anne, married to Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.;—and 7. Ellen, married to Viscount Strangford.

* Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, was one of the greatest subjects in Europe, in the reigns of King John, and Henry III. His uncle, Adelm de Burgh, settled in Ireland, and was ancestor of Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Trim, who died in 1243, leaving two sons, Walter, Earl of Ulster, and William, ancestor of the Earls of Clanricarde.



MRS FITZ GERALD.

Engraved by TWRIGHT from a. Portrait by A. CHALON, R.A.

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LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR MARCH, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF MRS. FITZ GERALD.

MRS. FITZ GERALD, an admirable portrait of whom, by Chalon,* forms the leading embellishment of this month's LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE, is the only daughter and heiress of the late John Fitz Gerald, Esq., of the little Island in the county of Waterford, and of Pendleton, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. She is married to her first cousin, John Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Naseby, in the county of Northampton, and one of the members, in the present Parliament, for the Borough of Seaford, in the county of Sussex.

This branch of the illustrious family of Fitz Gerald is lineally descended from the second son of Richard Fitz Thomas, the third Earl of Kildare,† and has been

for many centuries settled in the county of Waterford.

About a century back, one of the ancestors of Mrs. Fitz Gerald married a daughter (and coheiress with Lady Fauconburg) of Thomas Fowle, Esq., of the Priory of St. Thomas, in the county of Stafford, and thereby brought into this family large estates in the counties of Stafford, Flint, and Lancaster.

sixth degree, John Fitz Thomas, was created Earl of Kildare on the 14th of May, 1316, the tenth year of the reign of Edward II. His grandson, Richard Fitz Thomas, was the third Earl mentioned above.—The Earldom of Kildare was merged in the Dukedom of Leinster, in the person of James, the twentieth Earl. This nobleman, a Lieutenant General in the army, and Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland, succeeded his father in the year 1743. In 1747, he was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham; in 1761, he was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Kildare; and, in 1766, he was advanced to the further dignity of Duke of Leinster.—The Duke of Leinster is Marquess and Earl of Kildare, Earl and Baron of Offaley, originally by tenure, Premier Marquess, Earl, and Baron of Ireland, and Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham.

* Alfred Edward Chalon, R.A.

† The family of Fitz Gerald derives its origin from Otho, or Other, a powerful English Baron, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, whose son, Walter Fitz Other, was, at the general survey of England, 1078, castellan of Windsor. From the same Walter also descended the families of Windsor, Carew, Fitz Maurice, Gerard, and many others. The oldest title of honour used by this family, was that of Barons of Offaley, by which Gerard Fitz Maurice, great grandson of Walter Fitz Other, was designated as early as 1205; and his descendant in the

RECOLLECTIONS OF LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

WE love not to see genius, talent, and worth pass away without a sigh, without a tear. It is not our intention to attempt a regular biographical memoir of Lady Caroline Lamb; but we cannot refrain from offering an humble tribute to her memory, because we happen to be amongst those, who, from conviction, most sincerely attribute all the inconsistencies that existed in her character to a highly excited nervous temperament, which did not, at all times, leave her entirely mistress of herself. Many a strange conversation, many a strange scene could we sketch, were such our taste; but, feeling for, and sympathizing with, the infirmities of our nature, we refrain from the odious task; and, even were we under the influence of less honourable principles, we should shrink from the fear of being branded with epithets due only to writers such as Medwin, Hunt, &c., who are deservedly covered with opprobrium in every well regulated society.

Lady Caroline Ponsonby was born on the 13th of November, 1785. Her father was the Right Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough; her mother, the Lady Henrietta Frances Spencer, daughter of John, the first Earl of that name. She was an only daughter; and, from her earliest infancy, she had the opportunity of receiving the instruction, and improving by the example, of her venerable grand-mother, the highly accomplished Countess Dowager Spencer.* Thus she was blessed with every advantage of birth and education; and, in the very bloom and beauty of youth, she was equally fortunate in an honourable matri-

* This lady died at the age of 78, in the year 1814. "Her mind was richly stored with various reading, and what she acquired was applied to the best purposes. She had an extensive range of acquaintance, who regarded her correspondence and conversation as an inestimable treasure. In sprightliness of style, her letters would rival those of Sevigné or Montague; while, in solidity of thought and ethical purity, they might rank with the epistles of Carter. On the paternal side, she was of the ancient family of Poyntz, and her mother was daughter of the great Earl of Peterborough."

monial alliance. Entering into life with a fine form, a highly cultivated understanding, and bright prospects, she could not be long without admirers. Accordingly, on the 3d of June, 1805, before she had attained the age of twenty, she was married to the Hon. Wm. Lamb, eldest son of the Viscount Melbourne, a gentleman of splendid talents, and not undistinguished as an active member of the House of Commons. The issue of this marriage was three children; of whom one only is living—George Augustus Frederick, so named in honour of his present Majesty, who stood sponsor at his baptism.

In literary, and other elegant pursuits, there was perfect congeniality of taste between the married pair. Lady Caroline read and studied the classics with her husband; and, amongst the results of such association, was one of her many accomplishments, that of reciting the noblest Greek odes with extraordinary grace, and most impressive effect. Indeed her taste and skill in reading, and reciting from, the living as well as the dead languages—English, French, Italian, German, &c.—were at all times pre-eminent. In conversation, her wit was lively and sparkling; in her easy, natural, and graceful style of relating an anecdote, or delivering a connected narrative, she has rarely been equalled; her imagination was brilliant, fervid, and powerful; of the sweetest, tenderest, deepest pathos she was perfect mistress. She was at once a lover and a patroness of the Fine Arts. Some of her pencil sketches, executed in childhood, are remarkable for the spirit and freedom of their touch.

As a writer, and also as a woman, Lady Caroline Lamb has been much misunderstood, much misjudged. With certain allowances, her literary productions are entitled to esteem; for, certainly, her object in them was to impart the most useful lessons to her young and ardent contemporaries of both sexes. We are aware that, on the publication of "*Glenarvon*," an outcry was raised against that work: it was denounced as an "immoral book, that no young person ought

to read!" That some of its scenes were too highly coloured, we must allow; but what did it contain? The *first witnessing*, that had been given in the form of a novel, of the dangers of the life of fashion. It was, therefore, the drawing up of a curtain—the display of scenes—which the actors did not like to have exposed to public scrutiny; and that was the main cause of the outcry that was raised against it. What a host of able writers have since availed themselves of the hint given by "*Glenarvon*!" Our authors of "*Matilda*," "*Granby*," "*Tremaine*," "*Vivian Grey*," "*Honor O'Hara*," "*Flirtation*," "*Coming Out*," &c., have made many a successful march over the field that was first opened by Lady Caroline Lamb. It is not to be denied that the writer's unconstrained fancy, in many parts of "*Glenarvon*," renders that leading excursion more like the wild inroad of a border forayer than a regular essay of disciplined reviewers of the land. Still Lady Caroline had the merit of first unveiling the follies and vices of fashion; and, surely, even should it be admitted that her own peculiar temperament and exposure on that dangerous stage caused her to suffer some of the stings which she described to be caught in her own flesh, she is not to be less credited for shewing whence the shafts that inflicted them came.

Lady Caroline Lamb's highly imaginative romance of "*Ada Reis*," is not obnoxious to the objections, which have, with some plausibility, if not justice, been urged against "*Glenarvon*." It is full of purity of heart. So also is the novel of "*Graham Hamilton*;" a work, the leading object of which is to shew that an amiable disposition, if unaccompanied by firmness and resolution, is frequently productive of more misery to its owner and to others, than even the most daring vice, or the most decided depravity.

As this is the only production of Lady Caroline's that we happen to have in our possession at the moment, we shall venture to make from it a brief extract, in which, it strikes us forcibly, her ladyship has, unconsciously, delineated much of her own character. Speaking of Lady Orville, Graham Hamilton says—"I never heard her breathe an unkind word of another. The knowledge that a human

being was unhappy at once erased from her mind the recollection either of enmity or of error." Again:—"Before I finish the sad history, upon which my imagination loves to dwell, of a being as fair as ever nature created—let me at least have the melancholy consolation of holding up to others those great and generous qualities, which it would be well if they would imitate, whilst they avoid her weaknesses and faults. Let me tell them that neither loveliness of person, nor taste in attire, nor grace of manner, nor even cultivation of mind, can give them that inexpressible charm which belonged to Lady Orville above all others, and which sprang from the heart of kindness that beat within her bosom. Thence that impression of sincere good-will, which at once she spread around; thence that pleasing address which, easy in itself, put all others at their ease; thence that freedom from all mean and petty feelings—that superiority to all vulgar contentions. Here was no solicitude for pre-eminence—here was no apprehension of being degraded by the society of others—here was no assumed contempt—here was the calm and unassuming confidence which ought ever to be the characteristic of rank and fashion."

One little specimen of Lady Caroline Lamb's poetical talent, from the same work, will not be unacceptable:—

If thou could'st know what 'tis to weep,
To weep unpitied and alone,
The live long night, whilst others sleep,
Silent and mournful watch to keep,
Thou would'st not do what I have done.

If thou could'st know what 'tis to smile,
To smile, whilst scorn'd by every one,
To hide, by many an artful wile,
A heart that knows more grief than guile,
Thou would'st not do what I have done.

And, oh, if thou could'st think how drear,
When friends are changed and health is gone,
The world would to thine eyes appear,
If thou, like me, to none wert dear,
Thou would'st not do what I have done.

We have, however, had the pleasure of perusing some manuscript productions of Lady Caroline's, evincing poetic powers of a much higher grade.

It has been remarked that much of Lady Caroline's character was delineated

in the novel of "*Graham Hamilton*." If we mistake not, a more complete portrait of her ladyship will be found in Lady Cordelia Trevillion, one of the *dramatis personæ* of "*Dame Rebecca Berry, or Court Scenes in the Reign of Charles the Second*,"* the production of a dear and intimate friend of Lady Caroline's—of one who was much with her in her last illness.

To the feeling heart, to the religious mind, it is eminently gratifying to know, that the last days of Lady Caroline Lamb were quite free from those nervous distractions of thought which so often distressed herself and her friends; and that her death-bed was perfectly tranquil, and demonstrative of every Christian conviction and its consequent peace. It is also gratifying to know that her husband arrived in town, from Ireland, sufficiently early to receive her latest blessing.

Lady Caroline Lamb had long been declining under the pressure of a lin-

gering and almost hopeless complaint. Three or four months ago she underwent an operation, from which she experienced some relief, but only of a temporary nature. She expired without pain, and without a struggle, on the evening of Friday, the 25th of January. On the morning of February 4, her remains were removed in a hearse and six from the house in Pall-Mall, in which her ladyship breathed her last, for the purpose of being conveyed to the cemetery belonging to Lord Melbourne's family at Hatfield. Two mourning coaches and four, in which were Dr. Goddard, Dr. Hamilton, and two other gentlemen, followed the hearse. The carriages of the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Earl Carlisle, Earl Besborough, Lord Melbourne, Viscount Duncannon, Mr. Wm. Ponsonby, and Mrs. Hunter, followed the funeral procession to a short distance out of town. The Hon. William Lamb, husband to the deceased, and Mr. Wm. Ponsonby, joined the procession at Belvoir, to attend the funeral, as chief mourners.

* For a review of this work, *vide* LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, vol. v. page 126.



THE EMPRESS MARIE LOUISE, LADY FREDERICK.

Engraved by DEAN from a Miniature by MISS H. KENNEDY

Published by J. P. Whittaker, 10, Pall Mall, London, N. 40, for April 1858.

The proofs by M. J. G. G. G. G. G.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR APRIL, 1928.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE KATHARINE MARY, LADY FORESTER.

THE Right Honourable Katharine Mary, Lady Forester, sister of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, is the second daughter of Charles, fourth and late Duke of Rutland, by his Duchess, Mary Isabella, daughter of Charles Noel Somerset, fourth Duke of Beaufort. Her Ladyship was married on the 17th of June, 1800, to Cecil Weld Forester, Esq., now Lord Forester.

This nobleman, created Baron Forester, of Willey Park, Shropshire, on the 17th of July, 1821, is the descendant of an ancient and much-respected family. His Lordship is in possession of a grant, made by King Henry VIII. to one of his ancestors—John Forester, of Watling Street, in the county of Salop, Esq.—to wear his hat in the presence of his Majesty. Sir William Forester, of Dothill, Knt., his Lordship's great-grandfather, born in 1665, married Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of James, third Earl of Salisbury, by his Countess, Margaret Manners, fifth daughter of John, eighth Earl of Rutland. Thus there has long been a connection between the families of Manners and Forester. William, the issue of this marriage, married Katharine, the daughter of William Brook, Esq. Brook Forester, his eldest son, married, in

1734, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of George Weld, of Willey Park, Esq.; and had issue, a son, George, who died unmarried, in 1811. From this gentleman Lord Forester inherited the bulk of his property. Cecil, the second son of Brook Forester, Esq., was the father of Lord Forester. He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Townsend, Esq., by whom he had a son, Cecil Weld, created Lord Forester.

His Lordship, as already stated, married, on the 17th of June, 1800, the Right Honourable Lady Katharine Mary Manners, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Duke of Rutland. The issue of his marriage, are as follows:—1. John George;—2. Anne Elizabeth;—3. Elizabeth Katharine, married, June 17th, 1822, to the Honourable Robert Smith, only son of Lord Carrington;—4. Isabella Elizabeth Annabella;—5. George Cecil;—6. Henrietta Maria;—7. Charles Robert;—8. Orlando Watkin;—9. Emelius John;—10. Selina Louisa;—11. Henry Townsend.

In further illustration of our subject, we shall briefly sketch the history of the ancient and noble family of Manners, paternal ancestors of Lady Forester.

The nobility of the Manners family, in right of the heiress of Roos, whom one of

them married in the reign of Henry VI., is as old as the Conquest. Respecting their descent in the male line, it is the opinion of Camden and others, that their cognomen is derived from a place of their own name, probably the village of Manor, near Lanchester, in the bishopric of Durham. "Though none of this family," observes Dugdale, "arrived to the dignity of peerage, until the reign of King Henry VIII., yet were they persons of great note in Northumberland for many ages before: for in 25 Henry II. Henry de Maners paid lxxx marks for livery of his father's lands in that county."

The first of the family, whose name occurs, is Sir Robert de Manners, Lord of the Manor of Ethale (now Etall) in Northumberland. Collins, and other genealogists, trace a long descent. Sir Robert de Manners, in the 17th of Edward II. (1323) was returned into Chancery among the principal persons of the county of Northumberland, who were certified to bear arms by descent from their ancestors; and, in the succeeding reign, he signalled himself in the defence of Norham Castle, of which he was governor. He greatly distinguished himself on several other occasions, and was confidentially employed by his Sovereign on various important missions.

John de Manners, who died in 1482, was interred in the body of the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick, beneath a stone inlaid with brass, representing him standing in armour, on a lion procumbent. Round the stone, and at his feet, were inscriptions cut in brass, in characters of the time. One of these was as follows:—

For the love of God and in the Day of Charitie
Pray for the Soule of John Maners now endid this
lyff,

Which lieth herid under this Ston her as ze may see,
Whom Jhu Crist brynge to Hevyn into everlasting lyffe,
Where is everlasting blysse and never schale be no
stryffe,

Who prayeth for his Soule God of his Grace them
send

Hevyn blysse to be their med at their last end.

In 1461, the first year of Edward IV., Sir Thomas Manners, "in consideration of his true and faithful service done to the King himself, as well as to his father," had a grant for life of twenty marks per annum, issuing out of the manors of

Locre, Newcham, Newslede, Shenhow, and Elyngham, in the county of Northumberland; manors which had come to the King by the forfeitures of Henry, late Earl of Northumberland. Sir Robert (having previously received the honour of knighthood) was, in the third and fourth years of Edward IV., Sheriff of the county of Northumberland; an office at that time of great power, trust, and emolument. In the fourth of Edward IV. "he was in such favour with Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury (the greatest Peer in England, and surnamed the *King Maker*) that in consideration of his services done, and to be done, he granted him an annuity of twenty marks out of the revenues of his lordship of Barnard Castle, during his life; and the next year was constituted deputy to Richard, Duke of Gloucester (then Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine) for all the sea coasts in the bishoprick of Durham, from the mouth of Tese, to that of Twede: and was again Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, in the third year of Richard III."

It was this Sir Robert Manners, who married Eleanor, eldest sister and co-heir of Edmund Lord Roos* (who died in 1508) and daughter of Thomas Lord Roos, by Philippa his wife, eldest daughter of John, Lord Tiptoft and Lord Powys, sister to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, K.G., and co-heir to her nephew, Edward, Earl of Worcester. By this marriage, "he greatly increased his estate, and, among other possessions, had the ancient seat of Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, built by Robert de Todenei, a noble Norman, on a stately ascent, overlooking the beautiful valley adjacent (thence by him called Belvoir, from the fair view of the country thereabouts) and became the chief seat of that great barony, bestowed on him by William the Conqueror."† Sir Robert

* This Lord Roos was lineally descended from William, Lord Roos, of Hamlake, who died in 10 Edward II., and was one of the competitors for the kingdom of Scotland, being great grandson of Robert, Lord Roos, and Isabel his wife, natural daughter of William, King of Scotland.

† Belvoir Castle, had, in the reign of Henry III. devolved on the great Baron, Robert de

was also possessed of Helmesley (otherwise Hamlake) Castle, in Yorkshire, and Orston Castle, in the county of Nottingham, and divers other manors and lands appertaining to Lord Roos.

George, the eldest son of Sir Robert Manners, had the title of Lord Roos, in 1487, after the decease of his mother, who was also lineal heir to the baronies of Vaux, Trusbut, and Belvoir. Ten years afterwards, in a memorable expedition into Scotland, he was, for his conduct and bravery, knighted by the Earl of Surrey, general of the army. During the reign of Henry VII., and in the early part of that of Henry VIII., he performed many important services. In 1513, while engaged at the siege of Therouenne and Tournay, he fell ill and died. This Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, married Anne, relict of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, and sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and sister of Edward IV.

His eldest son, Thomas, second Lord Roos, had special livery of all the manors, castles, and lands, descended to him from the Lady Eleanor, his grandmother, sister and co-heir to Edmund, Lord Roos; and also from Isabel, the other sister and co-heir of that nobleman. In the summer of 1520, he had the honour of waiting upon Henry VIII., and his Queen, at their interview with Francis I. of France, and his consort, in the vale between Ardres and Guisnes; having then in his retinue two chaplains, two gentlemen, eighteen servants, and twelve horses. He was, on the 28th of June, 1525, created Earl of Rutland—a title that had never been previously borne but by the blood royal; and he had, in consequence of his descent from the sister of King Edward IV., an augmentation to his armorial bearings; viz. *Or, 2 Bars Azure, and a Chief Gules* (as they appear on his father's tomb, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor) which *Chief* was augmented to *quarterly, 1st and 4th Azure, 2 Fleurs-de-Lis; Or, 2nd and 3rd Gules, and a Lyon of England.** This nobleman, by

Roos, by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and heir of William de Albini, a descendant from the above-mentioned Robert de Todenei.

* This nobleman was also one of the Knights

his Countess, Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Paston, Knt., had a numerous family. Dying in the year 1543, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, the second Earl, in whose descendants the title continued, through a succession of six Earls, till 1641, when, on the death of George, the seventh Earl, without issue, it devolved on his cousin John, the eighth Earl, who was grandson of Sir John Manners, of Haddon, second son of the first Earl. This nobleman died in 1679, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

John Manners, ninth Earl, and first Duke of Rutland. He was, in 1679, previously to his father's death, called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Manners, of Haddon, in the county of Derby. Possessing a large fortune, he kept up the ancient character of English hospitality, at his castle of Belvoir. So attached was he to a country life, that for many years before he died, he never visited London; and when he married his eldest son to a daughter of Lord Russel, he caused an article to be inserted in the settlement, that the lady should forfeit a portion of her jointure, if she ever lived in town without his consent. However, on experience of her admirable temper and exemplary behaviour, as well as of the

Companions of the most noble order of the garter; at the time of his election to which, a curious circumstance occurred. At a chapter of the order, held at Greenwich, in 1525, he was elected; "but the King, after breaking up of that chapter, being certified that the said Lord Roos had never been knighted, whereas the statutes of the most noble order require, that whoever is a companion in it should (at least) be a Knight Bachelor, he immediately called them back to the chapter, declaring the election of Lord Roos to be void, for the cause aforesaid, and ordered the badges of the most noble order to be taken from him. And they being on that declaration taken from him, his Majesty did (as the register sets forth) with his drawn sword create him a knight; and proceeding immediately with the companions to a new election, the Lord Roos was presently again unanimously elected a companion of the order, and declared so by the King; who commanding it, all the badges were restored to him, by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and he was placed in the stall appointed him; by the Lords Fitzwalter and Bergaveny."

excellent judgment of his son, he afterwards allowed them to act agreeably to their own inclination. In consideration of his great merit, and of the services of his ancestors to the nation, her Majesty, Queen Anne, was pleased to advance him to the dignities of Marquess of Granby, and Duke of Rutland, on the 29th of March, 1703. By his third wife, Katharine, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, he had issue—1. John;—2. Katharine, married Sir John Leveson Gower, afterwards first Baron Gower, ancestor of the Marquess of Stafford;—3. Dorothy, married Baptist Noel, third Earl of Gainsborough. His son and successor,

John, the second Duke, K.G., married, *first*, Katharine, second daughter of William, Lord Russel, the patriot, beheaded in 1688; *secondly*, Lucy, sister of Bennet Sherard, first Earl of Harborough. His eldest son, by his first Duchess, was

John, the third Duke, K.G., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Steward of the Household, &c. His Grace married Bridget, daughter and sole heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. By that lady he had five sons and six daughters, who all died young, excepting the three eldest:—1. John, Marquess of Granby, a Lieutenant General in the Army, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, serving under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany, where he greatly distinguished himself by his valour and his skill;—2. Robert, who assumed the name of Sutton, pursuant to the will of his uncle, Lord Lexington, who left him his estate;—3. George, who, on succeeding his brother in the Lexington estate, also took the name of Sutton.—John, Marquess of Granby (who died in 1770, during the life-time of his father) married the Lady Frances Seymour, daughter of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset (by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham) by whom he had issue:—

1. John, died young;—2. Charles, the fourth Duke;—3. Robert, Captain, R.N., mortally wounded in the defeat of the French fleet in the West Indies, on the 12th of April, 1782;—4.

Frances, married, *first*, George, second Earl of Tyrconnel; *secondly*, the Hon. Philip Anstruther, second son of Baroness Newark.

John, the third Duke of Rutland, died in 1779, and was succeeded by Charles, the fourth Duke, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. His Grace was born on the 15th of March, 1754. On the 26th of December, 1775, he married the Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Beaufort; by whom he had issue:—

1. John Henry, fifth and present Duke of Rutland, born January 4, 1778;—2. Isabella, born in 1776, married, in 1798, Richard Norman, Esq.;—3. Katharine Mary, now Lady Forester, whose portrait we have the honour of introducing, born April, 1779;—4. Charles Somerset, born in 1780, Major General in the Army, and Aid-de-camp to the King;—5. Robert, born in 1781, Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Light Dragoons;—6. William Robert Albini, born in 1783, died in 1793.

His Grace died on the 24th of October, 1787, and was succeeded by

John Henry, present and fifth Duke of Rutland, Marquess of Granby, Earl of Rutland, and Baron Manners, of Haddon, K.G., D.C.L., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, Recorder of Cambridge, and of Scarborough, &c. His Grace married, on the 22d of April, 1799, Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Frederick, fifth and late Earl of Carlisle; by whom (who died on the 29th of November, 1825, at the age of 45) he had issue:—

1. Caroline, born May 25, 1800, and died, in December, 1804;—2. Elizabeth, born January 1802, married March 7, 1822, A. R. Drummond, Esq.;—3. Emmeline Charlotte;—4. the Marquess of Granby, born June 26, 1807; to whom his present Majesty stood sponsor, and who died August 4, 1807;—5. Katharine Isabella;—6. a daughter, born January, 1811;—7. George John Frederick, Marquess of Granby, born August 20, 1813, to whom the Queen by proxy, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, stood sponsors in person, died June 15, 1814;—8. another Marquess of Granby, born May 16, 1815;—9. a son, born November 10, 1817, died February 6, 1818;—10. John James Robert, born December 20, 1818;—11. a son, born June 22, 1820.



THEY MET MONS. DE LAUNAY, THE CHANCELLOR OF ST. POL.

Engraved by THOMAS WRIGHT, from a picture by J. ROBERTSON.

Published by J. B. Whittaker, 10, Pall Mall, London, W. 1841.

The price by J. B. Whittaker, 10, Pall Mall.

Good.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR MAY, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HARRIET, COUNTESS OF GUILFORD.

THIS lady, whose portrait, from the masterly pencil of Robertson, we have here the honour of introducing, is the daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Barbados. Her mother, Molina, is the daughter of John Thomas, of Hereford, Esq., son of Evan Thomas, of Llandillo, in Wales, Esq. She was married to the Right Honourable and Rev. Francis North, sixth and present Earl of Guilford, at Kilminston, near Alresford, in Hampshire, in the month of May, 1826.

Sir Henry Warde, father of the Countess of Guilford, is the fourth son of the late John Warde, of Squerries, near Westerham, in the county of Kent, Esq. The elder branch of the family of Warde, seated at Hutton Pagnel, in Yorkshire, is said to be lineally descended from Robert De Warde, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Amongst his ancestors may be mentioned Sir Patience Warde, Commissioner of the Customs, knighted in the year 1675; and Sir John Warde, M.P. for the city of London, one of the Governors of the Bank of England, and of the Merchant Taylors' Company, knighted in 1714.

Sir Henry Warde has been honourably and extensively engaged in the military service of his country. He entered the army as an ensign in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, on the 2d of April, 1783; he attained the rank of Captain in the same regiment on the 6th of July, 1790;

and, in 1793, he served in Holland, at Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, where he was wounded. He rejoined his regiment in July, 1794; but came home, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the 15th of October following. In May, 1798, he went to Ostend; in 1799, he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was in the respective actions of that unfortunate campaign. He was made Colonel and Brigadier of the same regiment (1st Foot Guards) on the 1st of January, 1801. In the attack upon Copenhagen, in August, 1807, he commanded a brigade of the 28th and 79th battalions. Advanced to the rank of Major General, on the 25th of April, 1808, he went to Spain in the month of October following; and, at the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, he commanded the first brigade of Guards. For his services upon that occasion, he was presented with a gold medal. He went to India, in April, 1809, as second in command of the forces at the Mauritius; for a short time, he exercised the functions of acting Governor there; after which, in May, 1812, he returned to England.—On the 4th of June, 1813, he was made Lieutenant General in the 68th Foot.

Having thus briefly traced the professional career of Sir Henry Warde, the father of Lady Guilford, we proceed to a somewhat more extended notice of the ancient and honourable family of which her Ladyship is now a distinguished member.

The family of North is traced to Robert North, Esq., who died in the year 1470. His great great grandson, Edward, first Lord North, was born about the year 1496. Educated for the law, he attained extraordinary proficiency; and, being much in favour with the King, Henry VIII., he was constituted Clerk of Parliament, one of the King's Serjeants, Treasurer, and afterwards Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, &c. With his first wife, he obtained a large increase of fortune, which enabled him to purchase the manor of Kirtling. He was knighted in 1541, and elected M.P. for the county of Cambridge. He was a Privy Councillor, and had frequent grants of land from the King; was constituted one of his executors—appointed of council to his son and successor—and had a legacy of £300 by his will.

In the reign of Edward VI., and also in that of Mary, he was of the Privy Council; and, on the 17th of February, 1553-4, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by summons to Parliament. In the following year, he waited upon Philip, Prince of Spain, on his landing at Southampton, and accompanied him to Winchester, where his marriage with the Queen was solemnized.

On the accession of Elizabeth, Lord North was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners to consider and allow of the claims to be made by those who were to perform service by tenure at the coronation; and he was also made Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Fearful of the extravagance of his two sons, Roger and Thomas, he entailed his estate, to prevent alienation, as strongly as the law of those times would bear, with a remainder to his kindred, the Norths of Walkringham. These sons were by his first wife, who had previously had *two* husbands: of his second wife, as appears by her epitaph, in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jury Church, London, Lord North was the *fourth* husband.

Lo here the Lady Margaret North
In tomb and earth doth lye;
Of husbands four the faithful spouse,
Whose fame shall never dye.
One Andrew Fraunces was the first,
The second Robert hight,
Surnamed Chartsey, Alderman;
Sir David Brooke, a knight,

Was third. But he that passed all,
And was in number fourth,
And for his virtue made a Lord,
Was call'd Sir Edward North.
These altogether do I wish
A joyful rising day:
That of the Lord, and of his Christ,
All honour they may say.

Oblit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

Edward, Lord North, died on the last day of the year 1564, and was buried in a vault under the chancel at Kirtling, now called Catlage, in Cambridgeshire, where there is a monument to his memory. Under his portrait, at Peter-House (to which he was a considerable benefactor) Cambridge, appears the following distich:—

Nobilis hic vere fuerat, si nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi principium nobilitatis erat.
Thus in English:
This man was noble, if so any be,
For he began his own nobility.

His Lordship's eldest son and successor, Sir Roger, second Lord North, had, in the life-time of his father, repeatedly sat in Parliament as one of the representatives of the county of Cambridge. He was one of the Peers who sat on the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572. In 1578, Queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit at his seat in Cambridgeshire; where she was received, as Hollinshed relates, "not in the least behind any of the best for a frank house, a noble heart, and a well-ordered entertainment." Having accompanied the Earl of Leicester, General of the forces sent to the assistance of the States, in 1585, he was, for his valour, made a Knight Banneret. In the engagement at Zutphen, in 1586, and upon other occasions, he also behaved with the greatest bravery. His intimacy with the Earl of Leicester is evident from his deposition—an exceedingly curious statement—on his examination to prove the marriage of the Earl with the Lady Lettice, Countess of Essex, and from a bequest to him, in the Earl's will, of a basen and ewer of £40 value.—His Lordship was Ambassador Extraordinary from Queen Elizabeth to Charles IX. of France—was of the Privy Council to the Queen—and Treasurer of the Household in 1596. Of this nobleman, Camden says—"He was a person of great briskness and vivacity, with an head and heart fit for service." By his lady, Winifrid, daughter of Robert, Lord Rich (Chancellor of Eng-

land, and progenitor to the late Earls of Warwick and Holland) and widow of Sir Henry Dudley, son of John, Duke of Northumberland, he had two sons, John and Henry, and a daughter. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Dudley, third Lord North, eldest son of Sir John North, who had died in his father's life-time. In 1645, he was nominated by both Houses of Parliament with the Earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others, to manage the affairs of the Admiralty. "He was a person full of spirit and flame; yet after he had consumed the greatest part of his estate in the gallantries of King James's court, or rather his son, Prince Henry's, retired, and lived more honourably in the country upon what was left than ever he had done before."* Dying in 1666, at the age of 85, he was succeeded by his son and heir,

Dudley, fourth Lord North. This nobleman had been made K.B. as early as the year 1616, at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, and he had stood as the eldest son of a Peer, on state occasions, in the House of Lords, at the age of 63. He was, we are told, "an eminent instance of duty to his father, before whom he would not put on his hat, or sit down, unless enjoined to do it." He served in the army, sat in several Parliaments, and was the author of some political and religious tracts. By his lady, Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Montagu, brother of Henry, Earl of Manchester, he had a family of fourteen children. Dying in 1677, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charles, fifth Lord North; who, having married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Grey, of Wark, and widow of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., had been, during the life-time of his father, called to Parliament, by a special writ of summons (1673) by the title of Lord Grey, of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford. His eldest son,

William, sixth Lord North, and Lord Grey, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, Governor of Portsmouth, Lieutenant General of Her Majesty's Forces, a Privy Councillor, &c. He served under the Duke of Marlborough; and, at the battle of Blenheim, he had

his right hand shot off. Dying without issue, in 1734, the title of Lord Grey, of Rolleston, became extinct, and that of Lord North devolved on his cousin,

Francis, third Baron Guilford, seventh Lord North, and first Earl of Guilford.* His Lordship's mother, was Alice, second daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, Bart., by the coheir of George Brydges, Lord Chandos.—This nobleman was chosen M.P. for Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in the first Parliament of George II., and, after succeeding his father, he was, in 1730, appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, Frederick, Prince of Wales. On the 17th of June, 1750, being then one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince, he stood proxy at the baptism of his Royal Highness's fifth son, Frederick William, for his Serene Highness Prince William of Saxe Gotha. In the same year, he was appointed Governor to the late King. In consideration of his Lordship's eminent services, and of the nobility of his descent, His Majesty, George II., was pleased to advance him to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the style and title of Earl of Guilford, by letters patent, bearing date April 8, 1752. In 1773, he was appointed Treasurer and Receiver General to Her Majesty. His Lordship married, *first*, in 1728, Lady Lucy, daughter of George Montagu, Earl of Halifax; *secondly*, in 1735-6, Elizabeth, relict of George, Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of William, Earl of Dartmouth, and only daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome, in the County of York, Bart.; *thirdly*, in 1751, Anne, relict of Lewis Watson, Earl of Rockingham, and daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, in the County of Kent, Bart. He died in 1790, at the age of 86, and was succeeded by his only son by his first marriage,

Frederick, second Earl of Guilford. This nobleman, better known as Lord North,

* His grandfather, second son of Dudley, fourth Lord North, was successively Solicitor and Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper. On the 27th of September, 1683, he was created Baron Guilford. He died in 1685, leaving issue by his wife, Frances, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe, a son and heir, Francis, second Lord Guilford, who died in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Francis, abovementioned.

* *Vide Roger North's Life of his brother, Lord Keeper Guilford. Pref. III.*

a statesman, whose name is eminently conspicuous in the annals of his country, was born on the 13th of April, 1732. He was returned M.P. for Banbury, at the general elections in 1754, 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784. In 1759, he was declared one of the Commissioners of the Treasury—in 1766, he was appointed Joint Receiver and Pay-Master of the Forces, and sworn of the Privy Council—in 1767, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Lord of the Treasury—in 1770, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury—in 1771, Ranger and Warder of Bushey Park—in 1772, one of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter—in the same year, Chancellor of the University of Oxford—in 1776, F.S.A.—His Lordship was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Somerset, Recorder of Gloucester and Taunton, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, President of the Foundling Hospital and of the Asylum, and Governor of the Turkey Company and of the Charter House. In March, 1782, he resigned the reins of government, which he had held for twelve years. It was in 1783 that his Lordship formed his memorable coalition with Mr. Fox. Surviving his father only two years, he died in 1792. His eldest son and successor, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of George Speke, of White Lackington, in the county of Somerset, Esq., was

George Augustus, third Earl of Guilford. His Lordship married, *first*, in 1785, Maria Frances Mary, daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire; by whom (who died in 1794) he had a daughter, Maria, married to John Crichton Stuart, present Marquess of Bute. The Earl married, *secondly*, Susan, daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, Susan and Georgiana. Dying without male issue, in 1802, the barony of North, being a barony in fee, fell into abeyance amongst his three daughters; and, in his other titles, he was succeeded by his next brother,

Francis, fourth Earl of Guilford. His Lordship died without issue, in 1817, and was succeeded by his next and only surviving brother,

Frederick, fifth Earl of Guilford, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael

and St. George, High Steward of Banbury, Chancellor of the University of the Ionian Islands, Joint Chamberlain of the Exchequer Rolls' Court, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. His Lordship, having been some time in a declining state of health, died unmarried on the 14th of October, 1827, and was succeeded by his cousin,

The Rev. Francis North, sixth and present Earl of Guilford. His Lordship is the son of the Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, late Bishop of Winchester.—The second wife of Francis, first Earl of Guilford, was, as already stated, the daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, and relict of Viscount Lewisham. By that lady, his Lordship had three children, who died infants; a daughter, Louisa, married, in 1761, to John, Lord Willoughby de Broke; and a son, Brownlow, the father of the present Earl.—The Hon. Brownlow North was born on the 17th of July, 1741. Having been educated for the Church, he obtained rapid preferment: he was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield in 1771, translated to the see of Worcester in 1774, and to that of Winchester in 1781. He died on the 12th of July, 1820; having married, on the 17th of January, 1771, Henrietta Maria, daughter and co-heir of John Bannister, Esq., by whom (who died on the 19th of November, 1796) he had issue:—

1. Henrietta, born in 1771, married, in 1797, the Rev. William Garnier, M.A., Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Droxford;—2. Francis, present Earl of Guilford, M.A., and Master of St. Cross Hospital;—3. Louisa, born in 1774, died in 1820;—4. Lucy, born in 1775;—5. Elizabeth, born in 1776, married, in 1802, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, second son of Lord Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Fawley and Calbourne, in the County of Hants.;—6. Brownlow, born in 1778;—7. Charles Augustus, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Alverstoke and Havant, in the County of Hants., married, in 1808, Rachael, second daughter of Thomas Jarvis, of Laverstoke House, in the County of Hants. Esq.

The present Earl of Guilford was born on the 19th of December, 1772. He married, *first*, on the 20th of February, 1798, Esther, daughter of the Rev. John Harrison. That lady died on the 10th of August, 1823. On the 4th of May, 1826, his Lordship married, *secondly*, Harriet, daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Barbados, the lady whose Portrait is here presented.



THE RT HON. HARRIET COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

Engraved by T. A. DEAN, from a Painting by J. JACKSON RA.

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LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR JUNE, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HARRIET, COUNTESS OF SHEFFIELD.

THE Right Honourable Harriet, Countess of Sheffield, whose portrait, from Jackson's original painting of her Ladyship, now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House, we have this month the pleasure of presenting to our subscribers, is the eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood. Her Ladyship was born on the 19th of June, 1802; and, on the 5th of June, 1825, she was united in marriage to the Right Honourable George Augustus Frederick Charles Holroyd, Earl of Sheffield, Viscount Pevensy, Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath, and Baron Sheffield, of the county of York, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The family of Lascelles, ancestors of Lady Sheffield, are of ancient standing and respectability in the county of York. Roger de Lascelles received summons amongst the peers in the year 1293. John de Lascelles, of Hinderskelfe—now called Castle Howard—in the wapentake of Bulmer, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, held divers lands in that place in 1315. John, one of his descendants, living in 1492, was named in deeds, "*filius Johannis, alias Jackson.*" Amongst the family possessions, were the manors of

Gawthorpe and Engholme Grange; and, subsequently, those of Stank and North Allerton.

Daniel Lascelles, of Stank and North Allerton, was father, by his first wife (Margaret, daughter of William Metcalf, of North Allerton, Esq., by Anne, daughter of Sir George Marwood, of Little Bucksby, Bart.) of Henry Lascelles, of Harewood, whose son, Edwin (by Jennet, daughter of John Whetstone, of Barbados, Esq.) was, on the 9th of July, 1790, created Baron Harewood, of Harewood Castle, in the county of York. He died, however, without issue, in 1795, and the title became extinct.

The above-mentioned Daniel Lascelles, Esq., had, by his second wife (Mary, daughter of Edward Lascelles, of London, Esq.) a son, Edward Lascelles, of Barbados, Esq., whose second son (by his wife, Frances, daughter of Guy Ball, of Barbados, Esq.) was,

Edward Lascelles, first Earl of Harewood. He was born at Barbados in the year 1739-40; was elected M.P. for the borough of North Allerton, in 1761, 1768, and 1790; and, having succeeded to the large family estates, on the death of his cousin, Edwin, Lord Harewood, in 1795,

he was, on the 18th of June, 1796, elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Harewood, of Harewood Castle, in the county of York. On the 7th of September, 1812, he was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Harewood, and Viscount Lascelles.—His Lordship married, in 1761, Anne, daughter of William Chaloner, of Gisborough, in the county of York, Esq., by whom he had two sons—Edward, died unmarried in 1814; Henry, his son and successor, the present Earl; and two daughters. North Allerton being what is termed a proprietary borough, his Lordship's eldest son was one of its representatives in three Parliaments. Enthusiastically devoted to the Pitt interest, his Lordship was desirous of carrying one of the seats for the county of York. He, therefore, caused his second son, the present peer, to stand for the county. The contest is said to have cost him upwards of £100,000; but, having to meet the two powerful interests of Lord Fitzwilliam and Mr. Wilberforce, he was not successful. His Lordship died on the 3d of April, 1820, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Henry Lascelles, second and present Earl of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and Baron Harewood, now Lord Lieutenant of the county of York.—This nobleman was born on the 25th of December, 1767. He married, on the 3d of September, 1794, Henrietta Saunders, sister of the present Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., by whom he has had issue:—

1. Edward, Viscount Lascelles, born July 13, 1796;—2. Henry, M.P. for North Allerton, born June 11, 1797, married, in 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, second daughter of the Marquess of Bath;—3. William Saunders Sebright, M.P. for East Lothian, born October 29, 1798, married, in 1823, Caroline, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle;—4. Edwin, born December 25, 1799;—5. Francis, born April 12, 1801, died in 1813;—6. Frederick, born June 27, 1803, died in 1823;—7. Arthur, born January 25, 1807;—8. Harriet, now Countess of Sheffield, born June 19, 1802, married, June 5, 1825;—9. Frances Anne, born June 2, 1804;—10. Emma, born March 16, 1809;—11. Louisa, born September 10, 1812.

The Holroyds, Earls of Sheffield, to whom we now turn, are a family of great

antiquity in the West Riding of the county of York. They take their name from the hamlet or manor of Holroyd, or Howroyd, in Bark-island, six miles from Halifax, of which they were in possession as early as in the reign of Edward I.* Hugh de Holroyd, of Bark-island, and Gracia, his wife, granted two oxgangs of land to John Faber, in the year 1407. To the grant, a seal is appendant—a rose, encircled with the words "*S. Hugonis de Holroid.*" This ensign was afterwards increased to *five roses in saltier*, now borne by the family; a circumstance which shows the antiquity of the coat.

Isaac Holroyd, Esq., settled in Ireland, where he acquired considerable possessions in the reign of Charles II. He was an ardent supporter of the revolution of 1688.

John, his great-grandson, first Earl of Sheffield, and father of the present peer, succeeded, on failure of male issue, to the estates of his mother's family, in Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Middlesex; and, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, he took the name of Baker, as a prefix to that of Holroyd. He was born in the year 1735. He was not educated for any profession; but he entered into the army in the year 1760, and obtained a troop of light horse in the Royal Foresters, a regiment raised by the Marquess of Granby.† After the peace of 1763, he

* Antiquaries derive the name of Holroyd, or Howroyd, from the Anglo-Saxon *How*, a hill; a word which signifies, when applied to land, such as was barren and uncultivated, and which, on that account, paid only two-pence per acre, and was freed from the service of grave and other taxes. This etymology accords with the soil and situation of Holroyd (now the property of the Horton family) adjoining the mountainous district called Black-stone-edge, which separates Lancashire from Yorkshire. The name Holdenroid is also to be found in Holstein, &c., the country of the Anglo-Saxons.

† Isaac, his eldest brother, had died in infancy. His younger brother, Daniel, distinguished himself on the breaking out of the war with France. In 1756, he was appointed Ensign in the 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot; and, in 1759, Lieutenant in a newly-raised regiment of infantry—the 90th—under the command of Colonel Morgan. He also "distinguished himself at the capture of Belleisle, and at Martinico,

travelled, during three years, over the principal parts of Europe, visiting the courts of France, Italy, and Germany. It was in the course of these travels, that he first became acquainted with Gibbon, the historian.

Having entered into the marriage state in 1767, he resided partly at Greave Hall, in Yorkshire, but chiefly at Sheffield House,* in Sussex; where he distinguish-

where he commanded the grenadiers of the regiment, particularly on the 24th of January, at the bold attack of the heights, which were thought impregnable, and commanded St. Pierre. From Martinico, the regiment went to the siege of the Havannah; the difficulties and success of which are well known. Four officers, of which he was one, and thirty-six men of the regiment, on an outpost, repulsed a body of five hundred Spaniards, by whom they had been attacked on the 24th of July, just before day-break; for which service, they were thanked in orders by General Lord Albemarle. At last, through the length of the siege, and the ravages of the climate, the army being greatly weakened, and its situation become desperate, it was resolved, as a last resource, to storm the Moro Fort. Notwithstanding the health of the gallant officer, of whom we have been speaking, was at that time much impaired by fatigue and the disorders incidental to the climate, yet he offered himself to command a detachment of the regiment, to act as a forlorn hope. He was obliged to pass to the breach (which would admit only one man abreast) along a narrow ridge of rock, hanging over the sea on one side, on the other side was the ditch, upwards of sixty feet deep. The Spaniards had placed a thirty-two pounder opposite to the breach, behind a traverse, loaded with the parings of ball, &c., which being fired, killed about ten men; the detachment forced its way into the fort; Velasco, the governor, was mortally wounded; the garrison gave way, but a priest, with a dozen men, got into a tower, and firing from thence, this promising young man was shot dead on the spot; he fell highly regretted by the whole army. Of the forlorn hope, which consisted of about forty, two of the three officers, and two-thirds of the men, were killed; but they were the whole that fell in this extraordinary attack, the boldness of which entirely confounded the Spaniards. The sustaining party followed the forlorn hope, and four hundred of the eight hundred Spaniards in the fort were put to the sword. It is well known, the Havannah being commanded by the Moro, surrendered in consequence of this successful attack. Daniel Holroyd was buried on the glacis of the Moro fort."

* The estates and manor of Sheffield, in

ed himself as an active magistrate and useful country gentleman. He became a farmer upon a large scale; and, that he was both practically and theoretically acquainted with agriculture, has been abundantly shewn by numerous tracts, which might be consulted with advantage even at the present day, by our numerous writers, debaters, and lecturers upon political economy and the corn-laws.

In 1778, when the war with France broke out, the militia of the county of Sussex was embodied for the first time, under the command of the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Holroyd entered the regiment as Major, and was indefatigable in the performance of his duties. In the summer of 1799, when the combined fleets of France and Spain were upon the coast of England, he, in the course of a few weeks, and without expense to the public, raised a regiment of light dragoons, to which he was permitted to nominate all the officers. This was called the Sussex, or 22d regiment; and it was distinguished no less by its military discipline, than by its men, horses, and appointments.

In February, 1780, he was elected M.P. for the city of Coventry without opposition. His parliamentary conduct was marked by spirit, clearness of judgment, and a manly boldness of expression. During the memorable riots of that year, when Parliament was besieged and insulted by an intoxicated mob, and when Lord George Gordon, the person who had caused that mob to assemble, had frequently gone out and represented, or rather misrepresented, what was passing in the House of Commons, Colonel Holroyd stopped him, with some threats;

Sussex, are considerable, and give name to the hundred. The house, large and elegant, is situated in an extensive park, midway between East Grinstead and Lewes. It is in the best Gothic style; and, in a battlemented frieze, which goes round the house, are introduced the arms of the possessors of the lordship or manor of Sheffield, from the time of Edward the Confessor, when it belonged to Earl Godwin. It was granted by William the Conqueror to his half brother, Robert de Mortaigne, Earl of Cornwall; from whom it passed, in succession, through numerous families, to that of Lord Delawarr, and next to John Baker Holroyd, Esq., afterwards Earl of Sheffield, by purchase.

adding, "that, heretofore he had imputed his conduct to *madness* alone; but that now he was fully convinced there was more of *malice* than of *madness*."

At the head of a detachment of the Northumberland militia, Colonel Holroyd suppressed the ravages of the mob, at the house of an eminent Roman Catholic distiller, named Langdale, on Holborn Hill.

On the 9th of January, 1781, Colonel Holroyd was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, by the title of Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath; and, on the 9th of October, 1783, His Majesty was pleased farther to create him Baron Sheffield, of Roscommon, entailing the honour, in failure of heirs male, on his issue female. He was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in the county of York, on the 29th of July, 1802; and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Sheffield and Viscount Pevensy, in Ireland, on the 22d of January, 1816.

It was in the year 1796, that Lord Sheffield published the "Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself; illustrated from his Letters, with occasional Notes and Narrative." Amongst numerous and valuable tracts, of which his Lordship was the author, may be particularly mentioned, "Observations on the Trade of the American States and of Great Britain," published in 1783; "Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and present State of Ireland," 1783; "Observations on the Project for abolishing the Slave Trade," 1790; "Observations on the Corn Laws," 1791; "Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, on the Means of Present Relief and of Future Plenty, with an Appendix, containing Accounts of all Corn imported and exported, with all the Prices, from 1697, to the 10th of October, 1800," &c. In Parliament, he also distinguished himself by speaking on the proposed abolition of the Slave Trade, the Corn Laws, the Quebec Bill, the Sierra

Leone Company Bill, the New Forest Bill, the Union with Ireland, the Bank Restriction Bill, and other subjects.

In 1803, Lord Sheffield was unanimously chosen President of the Board of Agriculture. In 1809, he was appointed a Member of the Board of Trade, and sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. He was also F.R.S., and F.S.A. His Lordship was *thrice* married: *first*, in 1767, to Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way, of Richmond in the county of Surrey, Esq., and heiress of the families of Lockay and Hill, in Buckinghamshire. By this lady, who died in 1793, he had issue:—

1. John William, died young;—2. Maria Josepha, married, in 1796, to Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Adderley Park, in the county of Chester, Bart.;—3. Louisa Dorothea, married, in 1797, to Lieutenant General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 55th Foot, eldest son of the late General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., Commander-in-Chief in North America, Governor of Gibraltar, and grandson of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln.

The Earl married, *secondly*, in 1794, the Lady Lucy Pelham, third daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Chichester; by whom (who died in 1797) he had a son, still-born.

His Lordship's *third* wife, whom he married on the 20th of January, 1798, was the Lady Anne North, second daughter of Frederick, second Earl of Guilford, K.G. By her he had a son, to whom his present Majesty and the late Queen Caroline, then Prince and Princess of Wales, stood sponsors; and a daughter, Anne Frederica, born on the 25th of December, 1805.—His Lordship died on the 30th of May, 1821, and was succeeded by his only son,

George Augustus Frederick Charles, the present Earl. His Lordship was born on the 16th of March, 1802; and, as mentioned at the commencement of this Memoir, he married, in 1825, the Lady Harriet, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood.



THE HON. GEORGEANNA MARIA, LADY DE TABLEY.

Engraved by H MEYER from a painting by SIMPSON.

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LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,

FOR JULY, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF HER SERENE HIGHNESS, ANNE FEODORA AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE WILHELMINA, PRINCESS OF HOHENLOHE LAUGENBOURG.

EXACTLY three years since, we, at the commencement of its second volume, had the honour of introducing to the readers of *LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE*, a portrait and memoir of Her Royal Highness, Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent, mother of the young Princess to whom the present brief page is devoted. As, upon that occasion, we were enabled, through peculiar sources, to offer a somewhat detailed genealogical and historical account of the ancient and illustrious House of Saxony, from the Ernestine branch of which Her Royal Highness, and, consequently, the subject of this little sketch, are descended, we shall now be very succinct.

His Serene Highness, Francis Frederick Anthony, Duke of Saxe Cobourg Saalfeld, father of Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, and of His Royal Highness, Prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe Cobourg, &c., husband of Her late Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales, married, in the year 1777, Her Highness, Augusta Carolina Sophia, daughter of Henry, Count of Reuss Ebersdorff. Of four sons and five daughters, the issue of this marriage, Her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess of Saxe Cobourg, now Duchess of Kent, was the fourth daughter. Born in the year 1786, she was married, in 1803, to His Serene Highness, Charles Louis, Prince of Leiningen; by whom she had a son, Charles Frederick William Enrich, Prince of Leiningen, born in 1804; and a daughter, Anne Feodora Augusta Charlotte Wilhelmina, now Princess of Hohenlohe Laugenbourg, born in 1807.

His Serene Highness, Charles Louis, Prince of Leiningen, died in 1814. In 1818, his widow was united to His late Royal Highness, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathern, &c., by whom she had a daughter—the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, born on the 24th of May, 1819, and destined, should Providence permit,

at some—we hope far distant—period, to wield the sceptre of Britain.

In the enjoyment of every advantage that rank and fortune could confer, the young Princess of Leiningen was, on the 18th of February, in the present year, united in marriage to His Serene Highness Ernest Christian Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe Laugenbourg. His Serene Highness is the eldest son of the late Charles Louis, Prince of Hohenlohe Laugenbourg, by the Princess Amelia Henrietta Charlotte, daughter of John Christian, Comte of Solms Bareith. The late Prince was born on the 10th of September, 1762; and he died on the 4th of April, 1825. His three sons are:—

1. Prince Ernest Christian Charles, of whom we have been speaking;—
2. Prince Gustavus Henry, born October 9, 1806;—
3. Prince John Henry Frederick, born August 18, 1810.

The daughters of the late Prince are:—

1. The Princess Elizabeth Eleonora Charlotte, born November 22, 1790; married, September 10, 1812, to the Landgrave Victor Amadeus, of Hesse Rothenbourg;—
2. the Princess Constance, born February 23, 1792; married, March 30, 1815, to the Prince Francis Joseph of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst;—
3. the Princess Emelia, born January 27, 1793; married, June 25, 1816, to Frederick Louis Henry, Comte of Castell;—
4. the Princess Louisa Charlotte Jane, born August 22, 1799; married, April 19, 1819, to Prince Adolphus Charles Frederick Lewis, of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen;—
5. the Princess Jeannette Henrietta Philippa, born November 8, 1800;—
6. the Princess Mary Agnes Henrietta, born December 5, 1804;—
7. the Princess Helena, born November 22, 1807.

His Serene Highness, Ernest Christian Charles, who succeeded his father, as Prince of Hohenlohe Laugenbourg, on the 4th of April, 1825, is a Major General in the Wurtemberg service, and a Colonel in the Royal Hanoverian service.—His aunt is the Princess Louisa Eleonora, widow of Prince George, Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and mother of Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Clarence.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR AUGUST, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGIANA MARIA, LADY DE TABLEY.

LADY DE TABLEY, relict of the Right Honourable John Fleming Leicester, first Baron De Tabley, of Tabley House, in the County Palatine of Chester, is the youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Cottin. She was born in the year 1794; and, as his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, most graciously condescended to answer for her at the font, it may be presumed that she received the name of Georgiana in commemoration and acknowledgment of an honour so distinguishing. At the early age of sixteen (November 3, 1810) it was her good fortune to be united in marriage to Lord De Tabley, at that time Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart. The ancient Cheshire family of Leicester, now represented by the Right Honourable George, second Baron De Tabley, her Ladyship's elder son, traces its origin to Sir Nicholas Leicester, Knt., who was Senechal to Henry De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Constable of Chester, in the reigns of Edward I. and II. The family were lords of the manors of Nether Tabley and Knutsford, as early as the year 1294. The late Lord De Tabley was one of that truly noble class, who reflect more honour upon rank, than rank can reflect upon them. "In private life," observes one of his Lordship's biographers, "he was a model of refined manners; affable and generous to his inferiors, delightful to his associates, warm and constant to his friends. In the domestic circle at Tabley (which had long been the family's chief residence) all that could adorn social intimacy was found. Intellectual pleasures, combining literature and science with the

elegancies of the fine arts, raised this abode of grace and happiness far above the common order of mansions where wealth and rank display their abundant and polite hospitalities. The beauty, the kindness, the intelligence of her, who was, in the eyes of all, its highest ornament, completed the charm of this truly-noble residence."

It was, we believe, soon after Sir John Leicester's happy union that he commissioned Sir Thomas Lawrence to paint a whole-length portrait of his lady, in the character of Hope. That exquisite picture, the *beau-idéal* of a most beautiful and graceful woman, was the unceasing admiration of beholders at Sir John's attractive gallery in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. The portrait, by Simpson, an engraving from which we have the honour of introducing in LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, was executed, we believe, little more than a twelvemonth ago; and, consequently, has the advantage of representing her Ladyship as she now appears.

By her marriage, Lady De Tabley has been blessed with two sons. The first, George, the present Baron, who was born on the 28th of October, 1811, and who succeeded his father in his title and estates on the 18th of June, 1827. He was named after his present Majesty, who was his godfather, as well as his mother's. Her Ladyship's second son, William Henry, born on the 4th of July, 1813, had the honour of being named after his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, one of his baptismal sponsors.

We purpose completing this memoir by a brief notice of his Lordship's family and

life.—The fourteenth, in lineal descent from Sir Nicholas Leicester, Knt., mentioned above, was Sir Peter Leicester, Lord De Tabley's great-great-grandfather. He married, in 1642, Elizabeth, a daughter of Gilbert, Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, sole heiress of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, in Staffordshire. He was also related, by marriage, to the family of Lord Byron, in Nottinghamshire.* Sir Peter Leicester's grandson, Sir Francis, had a daughter and heiress, who married, as her second husband, Sir John Byrne, of Timogue, in Ireland, Bart.† Her eldest son, Sir Peter, succeeded his father in the Irish Baronetcy, and his maternal grandfather in the estate of Tabley. In the year 1744, he, by act of Parliament, assumed the name of Leicester only. This gentleman, we are told, "had a love for the fine arts, and patronized Wilson and Barrett. There are two landscapes, one, *A View of Tabley*, by the former, and one of *Beeston Castle*, by the latter, both painted under Sir Peter's hospitable roof; and he also erected that splendid monument of his taste and liberality, the present Tabley House, within view of the venerable family mansion, and about two miles from Knutsford." Sir Peter married, in 1755, Catherine, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Fleming, of Ridal, in Westmorland, Bart.

Of this marriage, John Fleming Leicester, late Lord De Tabley, was the fourth and eldest surviving son. He was born at the hereditary seat on the 4th of April, 1762. "During his preparatory course of school education, he discovered talents

* Sir Peter Leicester (or Leycester, as the name was formerly spelt) in his celebrated work on the Antiquities of England and Ireland, with particular remarks respecting Cheshire, published in 1673, has given a very lively description of Lady Eleanor Byron, one of Lord De Tabley's ancestors. "A fine portrait of that lady, painted by Sir Peter Lely, is now among the beauties in the Royal Palace, at Hampton Court, and a duplicate of that picture, by the same master, is in the family collection at Tabley House."

† A distinguished branch of the very ancient and honourable family of the Byrnes—the Byrnes of Cabinteely—is at present possessed of large estates near Dunleary, in the county of Dublin.

for drawing; and his father procured for him, in succession, the instructions of an artist named Marras, of Thomas Vivaris, the admirable landscape engraver, and finally, of Paul Sandby, then justly considered the first landscape painter in water colours in this country. But the young amateur quitted the manner of these masters to study nature in his own way; and formed a light, pleasing style of drawing, with pen and ink, washed over with broad tints of Indian ink and bistre." Thus the foundation of his future connoisseurship may be said to have been laid. His studies were completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of A.M. By the death of his father, he succeeded, when very young, to the title of Baronet. As soon as he became of age, he made the tour of France, Flanders, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain; was introduced to all the courtly circles of the Continent; and enjoyed abundant opportunities of cultivating his taste for painting, sculpture, and music. At Rome, he became acquainted with Sir Richard Colt Hoare, with the late Francis, Duke of Bedford, &c. It should be remarked, also, that Sir John Leicester was, almost from infancy, devoted, through personal attachment, and by congeniality of mind and pursuits, to his present Majesty, by whom he was honoured with close and familiar intercourse. At an eventful period of English history, he was returned, with Lord Clifton, to serve in Parliament, as a representative for Heytesbury, in Wiltshire. On the great Regency question, he uniformly supported the claims of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He was a frequent visitor at Kempshot, shared in the field sports of his Royal Highness, and, with the Prince, became a member of the Harmonic Society. Having held the command, as Lieut. Colonel, of the Cheshire militia for thirteen years, he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of provisional cavalry raised for home defence, against the threatened hostility of the French Republic. Subsequently, he set a noble example of patriotism by raising a fine corps, first known as the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry, and afterwards, as the Prince Regent's Regiment. By the officers and privates of that corps, he was

presented with a superb vase of massy silver, executed after the antique, with an inscription expressive of their affectionate gratitude for his devotion to their welfare and the public service. Besides his military command, Sir John Leicester had the honour to fill the office of Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Chester.

Sir John Leicester, whose love of the arts seems to have been hereditary, may be said to have been the *first* patron—and a most munificent one—of native talent in painting. Years since he had collected, for his gallery in Hill Street, more than sixty *chefs-d'œuvre* of Atkinson, Barker, Barrett, Behnes, Bone, Bourgeois, Calcott, Coates, Collins, Davis, Fuseli, Gainsborough, Garrard, Harlowe, Hilton, Hoppner, Howard, Ibbetson, Landseer, Lawrence, Leslie, Louthenbourg, Newton, Northcote, Opie, Owen, Pether, Reynolds, Romney, Russell, Shee, Thomson, Turner, Vincent, Ward, West, Wilson, &c. Some seasons after the founding of the British Institution, in 1805, the Marquess of Stafford and the Earl of Grosvenor, with a view of improving the public taste and consequently of promoting the interests of the arts, had publicly exhibited their pictures by the old masters, on free-tickets of admission to their respective galleries. The British Institution, by exhibiting the works of a few deceased native artists, had effected much towards the dissipation of prejudice; yet no English gentleman had honoured the artists of his own country with a public exhibition in their favour. It remained for Sir John Leicester again to take the lead. He accordingly opened his gallery in Hill Street, on tickets of free admission, one day in each week, in April and May, 1818. Sir John was correct in his anticipations. His gallery was thronged by the rank, fashion, and talent of the country; and, from that period may be dated the establishment, the triumph, of the British school of painting. Nobly has the example been followed. It is not too much to say, that, but for the fine taste and generous spirit of Sir John Leicester, the National Gallery would never have existed. He excited a love of the arts in England, which had never been felt before, and which will never be extinguished.

As far back as the year 1810, at a pe-

riod when, in consequence of the war, our printsellers were excluded from the Continental markets, and our engravers were almost in a state of starvation, Sir John Leicester exerted his influence in founding the Calcographic Society. The institution was formed—a committee of managers was appointed—Sir John Leicester was nominated treasurer—and several thousand pounds were collected; but, unfortunately, differences arose amongst the professional members—conciliation could not be effected—the money was returned to the subscribers—and the society was dissolved.

Sir John Leicester was a noble contributor to the National Gallery, established in Dublin, under the auspices of the Royal Irish Institution.

The collection in Hill Street had so far increased, that it was found necessary to remove many of the pictures to Tabley House. In the year 1819 or 1820, an accidental fire consumed a portion of that structure; but, fortunately, it was extinguished without injury to the paintings. On that occasion Sir John was his own architect. In lieu of those parts of the house which had been burned, he caused apartments to be built, in a light and elegant style, from his own designs. His attention was also much occupied in plans for the improvement of his estates.

In the month of March, 1826, Sir John received a distinguishing mark of royal favour, by being created Baron De Tabley.* His enjoyment, however, of this well-merited dignity was short. In the following December, he was attacked by a lingering illness, under which he suffered till the 18th of June, 1827, when he expired at Tabley, amidst the lasting regrets of his family, and of all who had the honour and happiness of knowing him.

It was additionally to be lamented, that, very shortly afterwards, it was found necessary to dispose of his fine and valuable collection of pictures. They were sold by Christie, the aggregate produce amounting to £7,466. By artists, and by lovers of the arts, the name of De Tabley ought never to be forgotten.

* The patent, so creating him, passed the Great Seal on the 8th of July following.



THE HON. LADY WILLIAM HENRY THOMAS

Engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by G. ROSE

Published by G. B. Whittaker for La Belle Assemblée, new series N° 45, Sept. 1838

The price 1s. by M. Colnaghi, 23, Jackson Street.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY WILLIAM HENRY CHOLMONDELEY.

LORD WILLIAM HENRY CHOLMONDELEY is the younger son of the late, and brother of the present, Marquess of Cholmondeley, Earl of Rocksavage, &c. His lady, Marcia, whose portrait, from a miniature, by Ross, we have here the honour of introducing, is the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot (Member of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent, one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, late First Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue) by his first wife, Marcia Mary Anne, daughter and heiress of William Clapcott Lisle, of Upway, in Dorsetshire, Esq. Mr. Clapcott's wife was the Lady Hester, sister of the late Marquess of Cholmondeley, K.G. Thus, it appears, Lady Henry Cholmondeley and her husband are related by consanguinity. Lady Hester Clapcott was born in the year 1755, and married on the 6th of September, 1773.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, born in the year 1767, is the second, but eldest surviving son of John Arbuthnot, of Rockfleet Castle, in the county of Mayo, Esq. (by Anne Stone, his third lady, who was the niece of Andrew Stone, Esq., Under Secretary of State) and grandson of George Arbuthnot, Esq., brother of the celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, an eminent writer, and the friend of Pope, Swift, &c.*

* *Vide* the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles's *Life of Pope*.—It will be recollected that Pope addressed an "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot," which, however, was not published till January, 1735, about a month before the death of him to whom

—Dr. Arbuthnot died, at an advanced age, at his house, in Cork Street, London, on the 27th of February, 1734-5. His father was the Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, a clergyman in Scotland, ordained minister of Arbuthnot in the year 1665, and distinguished for his learning and piety. He was descended from a branch of the ancient and noble family of Arbuthnot, now represented by Viscount Arbuthnot, Lord Inverbervie, &c.†

The sons of the late John Arbuthnot, Esq., of Rockfleet Castle, were:—

it is inscribed. "It is to be regretted," observes Dr. Johnson, "that either honour or pleasure should have been missed by Arbuthnot: a man estimable for his learning, amiable for his life, and venerable for his piety. Arbuthnot," he continues, "was a man of great comprehension, skilful in his profession, versed in the sciences, acquainted with ancient literature, and able to animate his mass of knowledge by a bright and active imagination; a scholar, with great brilliancy of wit; a wit, who, in the crowd of life, retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal."

† The first of this family was Hugh de Aberbrothnoth, who took his surname from the lands which he had in marriage with a daughter of Osbertus Oliphand, sheriff of Meams, in the reign of King Malcolm IV., about the year 1160; which lands are still in possession of the family, having descended through twenty-two generations to the present Viscount. Hugh's grandson, who, from his having flaxen hair, was called Hugo le Blond, Dominus de Aberbrothnoth, was a liberal benefactor to the monks of Aberbrothock, A.D. 1282. One of his donations has his seal appended to it, with the impression of a crescent and a star, which, with little variation, are at this day the arms of the family.

1. George ; who married Matilda, daughter of General Briscoe. He died in the year 1805.

2. The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, father of Lady Henry Cholmondeley.

3. The Right Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, late Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, in Ireland, who married Miss Bingham, and had several children. His Lordship died in the month of January, in the present year.

4. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Colonel in the Army, who served with great distinction in the Peninsular war, and is a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, &c. He received badges of distinction for his bravery and good conduct in the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Badajos, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse ; and also in the battle of Waterloo.*

5. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, a Major-General in the Army, K.C.B., &c. He also distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and received badges of distinction for his services at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the Pyrenees, the passage of the Nivelle, and the sanguinary engagement at Orthes.

John Arbuthnot, Esq. had also several daughters, who were all married.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, after serving as Consul General in Portugal, was, in 1802, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden ; and, in 1804, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte. His escape from Constantinople, when Admiral Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith attacked the forts in the Bosphorus, was attended with considerable difficulty.

Mr. Arbuthnot married, first, on the

* Sir Robert Arbuthnot entered the army, as Cornet, in 1797, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion. In 1805, he was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope ; and in the following year, he was taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres, and marched more than a thousand miles into the country. On his return to Europe, he went with Lord Beresford to Portugal ; was present at the battle of Corunna, and at the capture of Oporto, in 1809 ; at the battle of Busaco, in 1810 ; that of Albuera, in 1811 ; at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, in 1812 ; and the capture of Salamanca, in the same year. Compelled by ill health to return to England, he did not rejoin his regiment till 1813 ; but he was present at all the battles, from that of Nivelle to that of Toulouse, inclusive ; and, afterwards, at Waterloo.

23d of February, 1799, Marcia Mary Anne, daughter of William Clapcott Lisle, Esq. ; by whom he had two sons, and three daughters :—1. Charles George James, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army ;—2. Henry ;—3. Caroline Anna, died an infant ;—4. Caroline Charlotte Anne ;—5. Marcia, the subject of this sketch, married, in February, 1825, to Lord William Henry Cholmondeley.

Mr. Arbuthnot's first lady, the mother of Lady Henry, having died, at Constantinople, he married, secondly, Miss Fane, daughter of — Fane, Esq.

It has been considered deserving of remark, that the two great Cheshire families of Cholmondeley and Egerton are descended from the same common ancestor, William le Belward, who was Baron of Malpas, in that county, under the Norman Earls Palatine.—Robert, the son of Hugh, Baron of Malpas, dying without issue male, the Barony of Malpas, with the Lordship of Cholmondeley, or Calmundelei—the name of which Lordship has been written twenty-five several ways*—devolved on his only

* CAMDEN, in his *Treatise on Surnames*, quotes, from an ancient roll belonging to Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, Knt., the following curious example, respecting the variety and alterations of names in this family :—

“ Not long after the conquest, William Belward, Lord of the moiety of Malpas, had two sons, Dan David, of Malpas, surnamed *Le Clerke*, and Richard. Dan David had William, his eldest son, surnamed *De Malpas* ; his second son was named *Philip Gogh*, one of the issue of whose eldest sons took the name of Egerton ; a third son took the name of David Golborne ; and one of his sons the name of Goodman. Richard, the other son of the aforesaid William Belward, had three sons, who took also divers names ; viz. Thomas de Cotgrave ; William de Overton ; and Richard Little, who had two sons ; the one named Ken Clarke, and the other John Richardson. Herein you may note alteration of names in respect of habitation, in Egerton, Cotgrave, Overton. In respect of colour, in Gogh, that is, Red ; in respect of quality, in him that was called Goodman ; in respect of stature, in Richard Little ; in respect of learning, in Ken Clarke ; in respect of the father's Christian name, in Richardson ; all descending from William Belward.—And verily, the gentlemen of those so different names in Cheshire, would not easily be induced to believe they were descended from one house, if it were not warranted by so ancient a proof.”

daughter and heir, Lettice, married to Richard le Belward; whose son (or grandson) William le Belward, married Beatrix, daughter of Hugh Kiviliock, the fifth Earl of Chester. He was, in right of his mother, Baron of Malpas. He left three sons:—1. David de Malpas, ancestor of the Egertons, from whom the Earls of Bridgewater and Wilton are descended;—2. Robert, who, having, by gift of his father, the Lordship of Cholmondeley, settled there, and assumed the local name, which has been continued in his descendants;—3. Richard.—The eleventh in descent from Robert, the second son of William le Belward, was

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, who was knighted in 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish Armada. He performed many eminent services, for which he was specially and honourably distinguished by Queen Elizabeth. His lady had a great contest with George Holford, Esq., of Newborough, respecting the lands that descended to her by the death of her father, Christopher Holford, Esq. The suit, after it had continued more than forty years, was, through the mediation of friends, composed; and, on the partition, Lady Cholmondeley obtained the manors of Holford and Bulkeley, and other large possessions. In her widowhood, she resided at Holford, which she rebuilt and enlarged. For her spirited conduct in the suit alluded to, she was styled, by James I. "The Bold Lady of Cheshire."

Of the five sons of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Robert, the eldest, was created a Baronet, by James I. in 1611; by Charles I. in 1628, Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in Ireland; "and afterwards, in consideration of his special service, in raising several companies of foot in Cheshire, in order to the quenching those rebellious flames which began to appear, anno 1642, and sending many other to the king, then at Shrewsbury (which stood him in high stead in that memorable battle of Kinton, happening soon after) as also raising other forces for defending the city of Chester, at the first siege thereof by his Majesty's adversaries in that county, and courageous adventure in the fight at Tilston Heath; together with his great sufferings, by the plunder of his goods, and firing his houses," was, in the 21st of Charles I. created a Baron of the Kingdom of England, by the title of Baron Cholmondeley, of Wiche-Malbank, in Cheshire. On the 5th of March ensuing (1645) he was created Earl of Leinster, in Ireland.—After the destruction of the royal power, he was allowed to compound for his estate by a fine of £7,742. He died without issue in 1653.—Thomas, the fourth son of Sir Hugh, was ancestor of the Cholmondeleys, of Vale Royal; and Hugh, the third, was father of

Robert Cholmondeley, who, "succeeding his uncle, the Lord Cholmondeley and Earl of Leinster, was, for his own great merits, and the services of his ancestors, dignified with the title of Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, formerly enjoyed by his said uncle, by letters patent, bearing date March 29th, 1661." His Lordship's eldest son, by his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of George Cradock, of Caverswall Castle, in Staffordshire, Esq. was

Hugh, first Earl of Cholmondeley. Opposed to the measures of James II. he was, on the accession of William and Mary, created Lord Cholmondeley, of Namptwich; with limitation of the honour, in default of male issue, to his brother. In 1705, he was sworn of the Privy Council to Queen Anne; and, December 27, 1706, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondeley, with similar limitation in favour of his brother. In 1708, he was appointed, first, Comptroller, and then Treasurer of the Queen's Household; also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Chester, and City and County of Chester, and Lord Lieutenant of North Wales. On the accession of George I. he was made Treasurer of the Royal Household, &c. Dying unmarried, in 1724–5, he was succeeded by his only brother,

George, second Earl of Cholmondeley. In 1685, he was made Cornet of horse; and, on the accession of King William, he was appointed one of the Governors of the Bedchamber. His Lordship served in all the wars of that reign: at the battle of the Boyne, he commanded the horse grenadier guards; and, at the battle of Steenkirk, when his Majesty attacked the French army in their camp, he particularly distinguished himself, and was wounded. In June, 1697, when the King, in his camp at Promellos, declared three Colonels Brigadiers General of horse, Colonel Cholmondeley was the first. In July, 1702, he was constituted Major General of the Queen's forces, and Governor of the forts of Tilbury and Gravesend; and, in 1703–4, Lieutenant-general of her Majesty's horse forces. On the accession of George I., he was continued in his appointments, and made Captain and Colonel of the third troop of horse-guards. On the 15th of March, 1715, he was created Baron of Newborough, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland; being the first peer of that kingdom created by his then Majesty; and, on the 2d of July, 1716, he was advanced to the peerage of England, by the title of Baron of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey.—On succeeding to his brother's estate and titles, his Majesty appointed him Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Chester; and Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Flint, Carnarvon, and Anglesey. In 1725, he was

appointed Governor of the Town and Fort of Kingston-upon-Hull; in 1727, General of the Horse; and, in 1732, Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of the Heer Van Baron Ruytenburgh, by Anne Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lewis de Nassau, Seigneur de Auverquerque, Velt-Marshal of the Forces of the States General, and father of Henry, Earl of Grantham. Her Ladyship was naturalized by Act of Parliament. His Lordship, dying in 1733, was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son,

George, third Earl of Cholmondeley. He was a member of the House of Commons, in two Parliaments, before he succeeded his father. On the revival of the Order of the Bath, he was installed one of the Knights Companions; in 1727, he was appointed Master of the Robes to the King; on the accession of George II. he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Governor of Chester; and, on the establishment of the household of Frederick, Prince of Wales, he was appointed Master of his Horse. On succeeding his father, he was made Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Chester, and Chamberlain of Chester. In 1735, he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1743, he was appointed to the office of Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal; on the resignation of which, in 1744, he was appointed Joint Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of Ireland, and Treasurer of War in the same kingdom. In 1745, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, his Lordship raised a regiment of foot for His Majesty's service. His Lordship married, in 1723, Mary, the only daughter of Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, K.G.; by which marriage, the estate of Houghton Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was conveyed to this noble family. Of their three sons, the eldest, George, Viscount Malpas, served as a volunteer at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745; immediately afterwards was appointed Aid-de-camp to Sir John Ligonier; and, subsequently, had a company conferred on him in Lieutenant-General Howard's regiment of foot. In the rebellion of 1745, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of foot, raised by his father. He sat repeatedly in Parliament; and was Colonel of the Cheshire Militia, and of the 65th regiment of foot. His Lordship married, in 1746-7, Hester, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Edwards, of Grete, and of the College in Shrewsbury, both in the County of Salop, Bart. He died, previously to his father, in 1764; leaving one son, George James; and a daughter, born in 1755, married,

on the 6th of September, 1773, to William Clapcott Lisle, Esq.; by whom she had a daughter, Marcia Mary Anne, born on the 9th of July, 1774, married, in 1799, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and died at Constantinople—George, the third Earl, died in 1770, and was succeeded in honours and estates by his grandson,

George James, fourth Earl and first Marquess of Cholmondeley. His Lordship was born in 1749; and he married, on the 25th of April, 1791, Lady Georgiana Charlotte Bertie, second daughter of Peregrine, third Duke of Ancaster (joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, with her sister, Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby) by whom he had issue—1. George James Horatio, his successor;—2. Charlotte, married, May 18, 1818, Colonel Hugh Seymour, M.P. for the county of Antrim (second son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour) who died December 2, 1821;—3. William Henry, who married, in February 1825, Marcia, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.—Lord Cholmondeley was, on the 14th of June, 1782, appointed His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; and, on the 25th of April, 1783, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, an appointment which he retained till 1804. His Lordship was long in the Opposition; but when the Prince of Wales, our present Sovereign, assumed the Regency, he attached himself to him; became Lord Steward of the Household; and, on the 22d of November, 1815, was created Marquess of Cholmondeley, and Earl of Rocksavage.* His Lordship was Judge of the Marshalsea and Palace Court, and Chamberlain of Chester. Dying in the month of April, 1827, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

George James Horatio, the present Marquess and Earl of Cholmondeley, Earl of Rocksavage, &c. His Lordship was born on the 17th of January, 1792; and, on the 20th of October, 1812, he married Caroline, the second daughter of Lieutenant-General Colin Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar; by whom he had no issue. Her Ladyship died on the 12th of October, 1815.—On the 27th of December, 1821, the Marquess was called up to the House of Peers, and placed in his father's Barony of Newburgh.

* James, the third son of George, second Earl of Cholmondeley, married the Lady Penelope Barry, daughter of James, fourth Earl of Barrymore (by Elizabeth Savage, daughter and sole heir of Richard, Earl Rivers); by which marriage the house and estate of Rocksavage, in the County of Chester, were conveyed to a new family, and now form part of the possessions of the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR OCTOBER, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HON. BARBARA YELVERTON, BARONESS GREY DE RUTHYN.

THE house of Grey is one of the most ancient and most illustrious in the kingdom. It traces an uninterrupted male descent from the Conquest; and it ramifies so widely, that, in the reign of Henry VII., Thomas of Groby, Marquess of Dorset—George of Ruthyn, Earl of Kent—Reginald, Lord Grey, of Wilton—and Henry, Lord Grey, of Codnor—the heads of four distinct branches of the family—sat in the same Parliament; together with Edward, Viscount Lisle, a younger brother of the house of Groby. Of these, the Ruthyn branch is now represented by the lady whose Portrait we have the honour of prefixing to this Memoir, and who succeeded her father, the late Baron Grey de Ruthyn, on the 7th of November, 1810.—The barony, it may here be remarked, passed from Charles Grey, eighth Earl of Kent, who died in 1625, to his sole daughter and heir, Susan. That lady was married to Sir Michael Longueville; to her son, Charles Longueville, it was adjudged in the year 1640; and from him it passed, by his daughter and heir, Susannah, in marriage, to the Yelvertons.

John Grey, Justice of North Wales, and Governor of Caernarvon Castle, in the reign of Edward II., married Anne Ferrars, by whom he was ancestor to the Lords Grey de Wilton. His second wife was Maude, daughter of Lord Basset, of Drayton. By her he had a son, Roger, who was seated in Bedfordshire, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Hastings, of Bergavenny, by Isabel, sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. He appears to have obtained, by this marriage, large possessions in

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Wales. In the year 1323, he was summoned to Parliament, amongst the Barons of the realm, as Lord Grey de Ruthyn. Dying in 1353, he was succeeded by his son,

Reginald, second Lord Grey de Ruthyn; who died in 1388, seised of Ruthyn Castle, &c. His son,

Reginald, the third Baron, became next heir to John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. He had a memorable dispute with Sir Edward de Hastings, the heir male, concerning the titles and arms of Hastings, which were adjudged in his favour. He died in 1441, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Edmund, the fourth Baron, who, in the 3d of Edward IV. (1463) was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England. In 1465, he was created Earl of Kent; and the barony of Ruthyn continued merged in the earldom, till the death, without male issue, in 1625, of Charles, the eighth Earl. The Lord Edmund dying, in 1489, was succeeded by his son,

George, second Earl of Kent; whose three sons were:—

Richard, the third Earl; Sir Henry Grey, of Wrest, in Bedfordshire; and Anthony Grey, of Branspeth, in Durham, ancestor of the ducal family of Kent. The Lord Richard wasted the hereditary possessions by gaming. He died without issue. His next brother,

Sir Henry Grey, was, in fact, fourth Earl; but, not considering the estates as sufficient to support his dignity, he did not assume the title. Nor did his son,

Henry, the fifth Earl; but the son and heir of the latter,

Reginald, having recovered the estates,

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took up the title, as sixth Earl, in 1571. His next brother,

Henry, the seventh Earl, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Charles, the eighth Earl; on whose death, in 1625, without male issue, the earldom went to Anthony Grey, Rector of Burbache, in Leicestershire, grandson of Anthony Grey, of Branspeth, before mentioned.* At the same time, the barony of Ruthyn devolved upon Susan, his sole daughter and heir. That lady, as already stated, was married to Sir Michael Longueville, third son of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton, in Buckinghamshire. On her death, it was claimed by her son and heir,

Charles Longueville. His claim was opposed by the then Earl of Kent, on the allegation that, "when once a barony by writ was involved in an earldom, it should wait upon such earldom, and might not be after transferred to another family by a daughter and heir, so long as the earldom continued in the male line." This plea, however, was overruled by the House of Peers; and, in consequence, the principle was established, that an earldom, or other superior dignity, does not attract a barony in fee. Accordingly, on the 6th of February, 1640, Mr. Longueville was summoned to Parliament as twelfth Lord Grey de Ruthyn. Dying without male issue, in 1643, he was succeeded by his only daughter and heiress,

Susan, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who married Sir Henry Yelverton, of Easton Mauduit, in the county of Northampton, Bart., grandson of Sir Henry Yelverton, an eminent judge, and Attorney General, in the reign of James I.—The Yelvertons are an ancient family, seated in the county of Norfolk, at least as far back as the reign of Edward II.* Lady Grey de Ruthyn was succeeded by her eldest son,

Sir Charles Yelverton, Bart., as fourteenth Baron. Dying unmarried, in 1676, he was succeeded by his brother,

judges of the court of King's Bench, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. Previously to the coronation of the latter monarch, he was created one of the knights of the Bath. Sir William Yelverton was buried at Rougham Church, Norfolk; as was his widow, Agnes, who died in 1489. The probate of her last will and testament throws some light upon the manners and customs of the times:—"She orders her body to be buried in the chancel of Rougham Church, before the image of our Lady there, beside the sepulchre of Sir William Yelverton, late her husband; and that her executors buy for the said church a chesible and a cope of the price of twenty marks, as also a bason for a lamp to hang in before the sacrament in the said chancel. And that they suffer the brotherhood and sisterhood of the fraternity of Christ's Resurrection, founded in the said church of Rougham, to receive yearly the revenues of her messuage, and appurtenances, belonging to the same, in Bucknams, to keep her obiit yearly, and pray for her soul, her husband's soul, and all Christian souls. She bequeaths to the altar where her husband John Rands lieth buried, in the parish of Berking, one chalice of silver, weighing eighteen ounces; and to the church of St. Peter, in Brendwoode, in Essex, another chalice of the like weight, and two altar cloths. She further orders, that five marks, bequeathed to her by her mother in her last will, in the hands of her brother Richard Campe, be disposed of to the said church of St. Peter, for the souls of her father and mother; and that Sir Ralph Parmer, her priest, sing for her soul, the souls of her husbands, her father's and mother's souls, and all Christian souls, for the space of two years, and to have for his salary eight marks. She also bequeaths to William Yelverton, her godson, the stuff of her chamber, when he cometh to twenty-one years of age."

William Yelverton, a descendant of Sir William and Lady Yelverton, mentioned above, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Fermor, of East Barsham, Norfolk. His third son, Sir Christopher, by that lady, was ancestor to the late Earls of Sussex. He was one of the judges of the King's Bench, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Sir Henry Yelverton, his eldest son and successor, was a distinguished Barrister, Solicitor and Attorney General, in the reign of James I., and one of the judges in the Court of Common Pleas, in that of Charles I. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Beale, Esq., clerk of the council to Queen

* The great-grandson of this nobleman, Henry, the thirteenth Earl, was created Duke of Kent; a title which became extinct in 1740.

† In the reign of Edward III., Robert Yelverton (son of Andrew Yelverton, living in the time of Edward II.) was seated at Rockheath, near Norwich. He married Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas Bardolf, a descendant of the ancient baronial family of that name. His grandson, Sir William Yelverton, was one of the

Henry, as fifteenth Baron. He bore the spurs at the coronation of James II., and also at that of William and Mary. In 1690, he was created Viscount Longueville. He died in 1704. His widow, Barbara, daughter of John Talbot, of Laycock, in Wiltshire, Esq.—a lady well known in the literary circles of her time—survived him till the year 1763, when she died at the age of 98. His son and heir was

Talbot, second Viscount Longueville, and sixteenth Baron Grey de Ruthyn. In 1717, he was created Earl of Sussex, with a collateral remainder to his brothers. In 1725, he was appointed Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and elected a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, then revived. At the coronation of His Majesty, George II., he acted as Earl Marshal of England; having previously been sworn of the privy-council.—This nobleman married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, of Lewes, in Sussex, Esq., clerk of the Pells, younger brother of Thomas Lord Pelham, father of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle. By that lady—who died in childbirth, in 1730, in the thirty-fifth year of her age—he had two sons; George Augustus, and Henry, successively Earls of Sussex. His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

George Augustus, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and second Earl. He and Lord Cathcart were the two persons of distinction appointed to reside at Paris until Cape Breton should be restored to the French, pursuant to the articles of the peace con-

Elizabeth; the gentleman who was sent to Fotheringay, with the warrant for beheading Mary Queen of Scots, who read the fatal instrument upon the scaffold, and witnessed its execution. Lady Yelverton's mother, was Edith St. Barbe, sister to Lady Walsingham. Sir Henry's eldest son and heir, was Sir Christopher Yelverton, who was knighted by James I. in 1623, and raised to the dignity of a baronet, in 1641. He married Anne, youngest daughter of Sir William Twisden, of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, in Kent, Knt. and Bart.; by whom he had issue, Sir Henry, his son and heir, who married the Lady Susan, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, as mentioned in the text; and a daughter, Anne, successively wedded to Robert, Earl of Manchester, and Charles, Earl of Halifax.

cluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. On his return to England, the Earl of Sussex was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to His Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, and, afterwards, to his son, our late sovereign. His Lordship died unmarried in 1758, and was succeeded in titles and estates by his brother,

Henry, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, third Earl of Sussex. He married, *first*, in 1757, Hesther, daughter of John Hall, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, Esq., by whom he had a son, Talbot, who died an infant, and a daughter, Barbara, who was married, in 1775, to Edward Thoroton Gould, Esq.; by whom she had issue—1. Henry Edward, late Lord Grey de Ruthyn;—2. Barbara, died unmarried;—3. Mary, married, in 1807, to the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powys, third son of the first Lord Lilford. The Earl of Sussex married, *secondly*, in 1778, Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, of Bristol, Esq., by whom he had no issue. His Lordship died at the age of 70, in 1799; when, through default of surviving male issue, the earldom of Sussex and viscounty of Longueville became extinct; but the barony of Grey de Ruthyn descended to his grandson and heir, by his daughter Barbara,

Henry Edward Gould, the eighteenth Baron. His Lordship was born on the 8th of September, 1780. In the year 1800, he took the name and arms of Yelverton only. He married, on the 21st of June, 1809, Anna Maria, daughter of William Kellam, of Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, in the county of Warwick, Esq. His Lordship held, for some time, an ensigncy in the Footguards; and, at his death, he was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the fourth regiment of Warwickshire Local Militia. He died on the 7th of November, 1810, at the early age of 30, in consequence of a violent hemorrhage, which terminated his existence in five days. By his lady (who married, *secondly*, on the 18th of January, 1820, the Hon. and Rev. William Eden) he left an only daughter,

The Right Honourable Barbara Yelverton, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. Her Ladyship was born in the year of her lamented father's death.



THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE VISCOUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN.

Engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by M^{rs} MEE.

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LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRIETTA, VISCOUNTESS DILLON.

HENRIETTA, VISCOUNTESS DILLON, is the eldest daughter of Dominick Geoffery Browne, Esq., of Castle Mountgarret, in the county of Mayo, where his family had been settled since the reign of Henry II., in possession of large estates, and also in the county of Galway. It is a singular fact, that the Brownes, of Castle Mountgarret, and the Dillons, have been twice connected in political affairs. Sir Dominick Browne, accompanied by Father George Dillon, a monk, proceeded to the Continent to offer the crown of Ireland to the Duke of Lorraine, during the usurpation of Cromwell. Her Ladyship's great grandfather, Colonel Dominick Browne, was Lieutenant-Governor of the town of Galway, under Henry Viscount Dillon, after the battle of Aughrim; at which battle were present all those of both families capable of bearing arms; the Dillons having raised at their own expense three regiments, one of horse and two of foot, for King James. The pay-bills, and other vouchers, are still in possession of the family; to meet which, vast possessions were sold, and no fewer than four of their castles were destroyed.

Lord Dillon's immediate ancestor, Lieutenant-General Arthur Dillon, went to France at the age of nineteen, as Colonel of the hereditary regiment of Dillon, and served twenty campaigns with great distinction under Louis XIV. He was present at most of the great battles and sieges of that period, some of which he contributed to gain by his promptness and decision. He was made Major-General at a very early age, for contributing to one of the Duc de Vendome's victories in Italy; and in the memorable surprise of Cremona, it was the regiment of Dillon, in

their shirts, that beat the Austrians out of the town, and rescued the French General. The Duke of Berwick, who had the greatest esteem for him—as may be seen by the letters which we understand are still in possession of the family—retarded the storming of Barcelona three days, that he might be Lieutenant-General of the trenches. He was employed “in the 15,” in the correspondence with the Earl of Mar; and, on the eve of being made a Marshal of France, he died at an advanced age, at St. Germain, where he had apartments. He was in the greatest confidence of the Stuarts, whom he had served faithfully, and of the French court, which he had served as brilliantly. Four of his sons served also in the French army. His second son, Henry, grandfather of the present Lord, received Marshal Berwick in his arms at the siege of Philipsburgh, when he was mortally wounded, he being his orderly officer. James, a Knight of Malta, who had greatly distinguished himself against the Turks, was killed leading his regiment against the British lines at Fontenoy. The year after, his brother Edward, who had succeeded to the command of the regiment, was killed, charging the 20th British regiment, at Lanfelt, then commanded by General Wolfe, who was particularly kind to his younger brother, the Abbé Dillon, afterwards Archbishop of Narbonne, who happened to be on the spot.

Her Ladyship, the subject of the present memoir, married Henry Augustus, the thirteenth Viscount, on the 7th of February, 1807, and has a numerous family.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MARY ELIZABETH

BARONESS DE CANNINFORD.

Engraved by J. W. Smith from a Painting by PERCY

Printed by J. W. Smith, at the Bell and Anchor, No. 4, Newbery Street, Nov. 1825

The engraving is by J. W. Smith, at the Bell and Anchor, No. 4, Newbery Street, Nov. 1825

LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE,

FOR DECEMBER, 1828.

ILLUSTRATIVE MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MARY ELIZABETH, BARONESS DE CLIFFORD.

MARY ELIZABETH, LADY DE CLIFFORD, wife of the Right Honourable Southwell Clifford, Baron De Clifford, of Clifford Castle, in the county of Hereford, &c., is the second daughter of Joseph Deane Bourke, the late Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam, and sister of John Bourke, the present Earl. Her mother was Elizabeth Meade, only sister of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam.

The Lady Mary Elizabeth Bourke was married on the 19th of February, 1789, to Lord De Clifford, the representative of an ancient, celebrated, and long-ennobled family; of which, from its extraordinary historical interest, we shall hereafter treat at some length. First, however, of the Bourkes, ancestors of Lady De Clifford.

The family of De Burgo, De Burgh, Bourke, or Burke, ranks amongst the most ancient in England, and also in Ireland. Hubert De Burgh, Earl of Kent, was one of the greatest subjects of Europe, in the reigns of John and Henry III. His uncle, Adhelm De Burgh, settled in Ireland, and was ancestor of Richard De Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Tuam, who died in 1243, leaving two sons, Walter, Earl of Ulster, and William, ancestor of the Earls of Clanricarde. The Mayo branch of the family of De Burgh derives from Sir Edmond—surnamed Albanach, or the Scot, from the circumstance of his having been a hostage in Scotland for

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twenty-two years. He was the second son of Sir William De Burgh Fitzwilliam, and younger brother to William, the first Mac William Eighter, of Clanricarde. He was the first who bore the title of Mac William Oughter. The distinction of Eighter (that is, the upper, nearer, or southern), and Oughter (the lower, farther, or northern), thus arose:—In the year 1333, William De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was murdered. Sir Edmond was a principal in the murder. The family of the Bourkes, seeing their chief cut off without issue male, and none left to govern or protect the province of Ulster, intruded into all his lands, which, from the minority of his daughter and heir-general, ought to have been vested in the crown. Within a short time, two of the most potent—the brothers, William and Edmond—divided the great seigniorship of Ulster between them; the former adopting the designation of Mac William Eighter, the latter that of Mac William Oughter. Aware that the law of England would speedily evict them, they threw off the English yoke—became mere Irish—and, by their example, induced all the English in the province to do the same; changing their names, language, and apparel, with all their civil manners and customs of living, and suffering their possessions to run in course of thanistry and gavelkind. By these means, Mac William Oughter

(Sir Edmond, the Scot) acquired a very large seigniorship in the county of Mayo. Great disturbances, however, ensued—the Bourkes, and their English adherents, were nearly exterminated from the district—and Mac William Oughter was compelled to flee into Scotland. There he obtained a considerable force—returned—repossessed himself of his seigniorship—performed great services to the crown, in Ulster—bequeathed large possessions to the church—and died, an aged man, in the year 1375. The earldom of Ulster, however, had been carried from the family, by the marriage, in 1352, of Elizabeth De Burgh, sole heiress of William, Earl of Ulster (by Maude, third daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, grandson of Henry III.) with Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.

Sir Thomas Bourke, Mac William Oughter (eldest son of Sir Edmond) in 1397, with Walter De Birmingham, slew 200 rebellious Irish, and their Captain, Mac Conn. This service procured him high favour with the crown, and gave him, by virtue of his offices, great weight and consideration in the country. By his wife, O'Connor's daughter, he left five sons: of whom, the first, Walter of Shruel and Culeagh, was ancestor of the Earl of Mayo; and Edmond (Barbatus, called, by the Irish, *ny Fesiog*, or, the *Bearded*) ancestor of the Viscounts Mayo. To trace the immediate descent farther would carry us beyond our limits.—John, the first Earl, and grandfather of Lady De Clifford, was a descendant from the above-mentioned Walter Bourke, of Shruel and Culcagh. He served many years in Parliament for the borough of Naas, and was first Commissioner of His Majesty's revenue in Ireland. He was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Naas, of Naas, in the county of Kildare, on the 14th of October, 1777; on the 13th of January, 1781, he was created Viscount Mayo, of Moneycrower, in the county of Mayo; and, on the 24th of June, 1785, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of the county of Mayo. His Lordship had married, in 1725, Mary, the third daughter and co-heiress of the Right Honourable Joseph Deane, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Elizabeth, daughter of John

Parker, Archbishop of Dublin. His first son, Theobald, died young.

His second, John, who succeeded him as second Earl of Mayo, married the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Joseph Leeson, Earl of Milltown; but, dying without issue, he was succeeded by his next brother,

Joseph Deane (third son of the first Earl). His Lordship was consecrated Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, on the 11th of October, 1772, and was translated to the Archiepiscopal see of Tuam, on the 30th of July, 1782. His Grace married, in 1760, Elizabeth Meade, only daughter of Sir Richard Meade, Bart., and sister of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam. By that lady (who died in 1807) he had issue:—

1. John, his successor, fourth Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo, Baron Naas, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, D.C.L., &c.; born on the 18th of June, 1766; married, in 1792, Arabella, fourth daughter of William Macworth Praed, of Bittou House, in the county of Devon, Esq.;—2. Richard, Lord Bishop of Waterford, born in 1767, married, in 1795, Frances, second daughter of Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin;—3. Joseph, Dean of Ossory, born in 1771, married, in 1799, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sackville Gardiner, Esq., uncle of the first Viscount Mountjoy;—4. George Theobald, born in 1776, in holy orders; married, in 1808, Miss Webster, second daughter of Thomas Webster, Esq.;—5. Catherine;—6. Mary Elizabeth, married, on the 19th of February, 1789, the Right Honourable Edward Southwell, Baron De Clifford, &c.;—7. Elizabeth;—8. Mary Anne, married, in 1806, Thomas Sotheby, Esq., Admiral in the Royal Navy;—9. Charlotte, married, in 1794, William Browne, of Browne's Hill, Carlow, Esq., died in 1806;—10. Harriet, died in 1781;—11. Louisa;—12. Theodosia Eleanor, married, in 1807, Robert Hall, eldest son of Blagdon Hall, of Aldersey, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.

Lady De Clifford's father, the late Earl, died on the 20th of August, 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son. His Lordship having no family, the heir presumptive to the title is the Right Hon. Richard Bourke, his next brother, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

We now proceed to the family of Clifford—a family no less interesting than it is ancient and noble. It claims a lineal descent from Richard, Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William the Conqueror. Richard had six sons and three daughters:—Richard, surnamed the Good, fifth Duke of Normandy;—Robert, the sixth Duke, and father of the Conqueror;—William, surnamed Ponce, or Poncius, Earl of Arques and Toulouse, ancestor of

the Cliffords;—Nicholas, Abbot of St. Andrew's;—William, a monk;—and Mauger, Archbishop of Rouen: the daughters were—Eleanor, married to Baldwin IV., Earl of Flanders;—Alisa, married to Rainald, Earl of Burgundy;—and Papia, married to Gilbert, advocate for Valery.

William, Earl of Arques and Toulouse, came into England with the Conqueror. His third son, Richard Fitz-Pontz, or des Pontz, obtained from Henry I. the cantred of Bychan and the castle of Lahnyudhry, in Wales. He married Maud, daughter of Ralph de Toney, of Clifford Castle, in Herefordshire. His eldest son, Simon, was the founder of Clifford Priory. Walter, his second son, was called, at first, Fitz-Richard Fitz-Pont; but, after he came into possession of Clifford Castle, through his mother, he assumed the surname of Clifford, which has continued with his posterity. Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., was one of his daughters. Roger Clifford, his great-grandson, married Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipont, Lord of Westmorland: in her right, he held Brougham Castle, in Westmorland; part of which he built, and caused an inscription in stone over the door of the inward gate, "THIS MADE ROGER." His son,

Robert De Clifford, first Lord De Clifford, slain in the memorable battle of Baunockburne, was a great favourite with his sovereign, Edward II., who created him Earl Marshal of England, from whom he received by gift, in the year 1311, the barony, or honour and fee, of Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire.* His eldest son,

Roger, second Lord De Clifford, having been beheaded at York, with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1327, was succeeded by his brother,

Robert, third Lord De Clifford. This nobleman made so many important additions to Skipton Castle—including seven

* Skipton, previously to the Norman Conquest, had been a possession of Earl Edwin, son of Leofwine, and brother of Leofin, Earls of Mercia. On the parcelling out of lands, after the Conquest, it was granted to Robert de Romillé, who built the castle. By marriage, the barony descended to the house of Albemarle, in which it continued till the 9th of Edward I., when it was surrendered to the crown. Edward II. almost immediately after his accession, conferred it on his minion, Piers de Gaveston, and subsequently, as above stated, on Robert De Clifford.

round towers, connected by rectilinear apartments, forming an interior quadrangular court—that his celebrated descendant, Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, speaks of him as the chief builder of the strongest parts of the structure, which had been out of repair and ruinous from the time of the Albemarles. He married Isabel, daughter of Maurice, Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle. His second son (successor of his brother, who died without issue) was

Roger, the fifth Lord, recorded to have been "one of the wisest and gallantest of all the Cliffords." His third son (by Maud, daughter of Thomas De Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick) was Sir Lewis Clifford, ancestor of the Cliffords of Kent, and of the Barons Clifford, of Chudleigh. His grandson,

John, seventh Lord De Clifford, K. G., was slain at the siege of Meaux, in France, in 1442. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy, commonly called Hotspur. The grandson of this nobleman was

John, ninth Lord De Clifford. He was extensively engaged in the wars of his time; and, in 1460, being in the battle of Wakefield, and siding with the King (Henry VI.) who gained the victory, he is said to have made so great a slaughter, that he was from that time called the *butcher*. Upon his character, also, rests the imputation, of having stabbed to the heart, in, or after, the battle of Wakefield, young Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Rutland, fourth son of Richard, Duke of York; an incident of which the bard of Avon has powerfully availed himself. Remaining firm to the House of Lancaster, he was slain in the battle of Towton, in 1461. His eldest son (by Margaret Bromflete, daughter and sole heir of Henry, Lord Bromflete and Baron Vescy,) was

Henry, tenth Lord De Clifford. The history of this nobleman is singularly romantic. His mother, being by birth Baroness Vescy, brought the title of Baron Vescy to the Cliffords, and also Lanesborough House, and other estates. However, the house of York prevailing, he was, when about seven years old, disguised in the mean habit of a shepherd's boy, to prevent his falling into their hands,

as they probably would have revenged themselves on the son of a man who had rendered himself so odious to them, by killing the young Earl of Rutland:—

Now who is he that bounds with joy
On Carrock's side, a shepherd boy?
No thoughts hath he but thoughts that pass
Light as the wind along the grass.
Can this be he who hither came
In secret—like a smothered flame?
O'er whom such thankful tears were shed,
For shelter, and a poor man's bread?
God loves the child; and God hath willed
That those dear words should be fulfilled—
The lady's words, when forced away,
The last she to her babe did say:
"My own! my own! Thy fellow guest
I may not be; but rest thee, rest;
For lowly shepherd's life is best!"

Our Clifford was a happy youth,
And thankful through a weary time,
That brought him up to manhood's prime.
—Again he wanders forth at will,
And tends a flock from hill to hill:
His garb is humble; ne'er was seen
Such garb with such a noble mien;
Among the shepherd-grooms no mate
Hath he, a child of strength and state!

In the first parliament of Henry VIII., after a lapse of five-and-twenty years, Lord De Clifford, at the age of thirty-two, was restored in blood and honour, and to all his possessions. Dr. Whittaker, in his history of Craven, thus records some curious particulars respecting him:—

On the accession of Henry the Eighth, emerged from the Fells of Cumberland, where he had been principally concealed for twenty-five years, Henry Lord Clifford, with the manners and education of a shepherd. He was almost altogether illiterate; but far from deficient in natural understanding; and what strongly marks an ingenuous mind in a state of recent elevation, depressed by a consciousness of his own deficiencies. On this account he retired to the solitude of Bardin, where he seems to have enlarged the tower out of a common keeper's lodge, and where he found a retreat equally favourable to taste, to instruction, and to devotion. The narrow limits of his residence shew that he had learned to despise the pomp of greatness, and that a small train of servants could suffice him who had, to the age of thirty, been a servant himself.

His early habits, and the want of those artificial measures of time which even shepherds now possess, had given him a turn for observing the motions of the heavenly bodies; and having purchased such an apparatus as could then be procured, he amused and informed himself in these pursuits, with the aid of the canons of Bolton, some of whom are said to have been well versed in what was then known of the science. It is pleasing to find these religious so employing themselves, and so well qualified to afford their illiterate, but curious patron, a liberal occupation, which alone could prevent him from sinking into sordid habits.

* *Vide Wordsworth's Song, at the 'Feast of Brougham Castle, upon the Restoration of Lord Clifford, the Shepherd, to the Estates and Honours of his Ancestors.*

In these peaceful employments, whether rational or otherwise, Lord Clifford spent the whole reign of Henry the Seventh, and the first year of his son. But in the year 1513, when almost sixty years old, he was appointed to a principal command over the army which fought at Flodden, and shewed that the military genius of the family had neither been chilled in him by age, nor extinguished by habits of peace.

He survived the battle of Flodden ten years, and died April 23d, 1523, aged about seventy.

This Lord De Clifford is described in the Memoirs of the Countess of Pembroke, as "a plain man, who lived for the most part a country life, and came seldom either to the court, or London, excepting when called to Parliament; on which occasions he behaved himself like a wise and good English nobleman." Wordsworth, in the song referred to in the note below, thus makes his minstrel pour forth a war-exciting strain:—

Now another day is come,
Fitter hope and nobler doom:
He hath thrown aside his crook,
And hath buried deep his book:
Armour rusting in his halls,
On the blood of Clifford calls:—
"Quell the Scot!" exclaims the lance—
"Bear me to the heart of France,"
Is the longing of the shield;
Tell thy name, thou trembling field;
Field of death, where'er thou be,
Groan thou with our victory!
Happy day, and mighty hour,
When our shepherd, in his power,
Mailed and horsed, with lance and sword,
To his ancestors restored,
Like a reappearing star,
Like a glory from afar,
First shall head the flock of war!

In the old poem of Flodden Field, De Clifford and his band are not forgotten:—

From Penigent to Pendle Hill,
From Linton to Long Addingham,
And all that Craven coasts did till,
They with the lusty Clifford came;
All Staincliffe hundred went with him,
With striplings strong from Wharfedale,
And all that Hanton hills did climb,
With Longstroth eke and Litton Dale,
Whose milk-fed fellows, fleshy bred,
Well browned with sounding bows upbend;
All such as Horton Fells had fed,
On Clifford's banner did attend.

Wordsworth, however, allusively to the peaceful character of Lord De Clifford, adds—

Alas! the servant harper did not know
That for a tranquil soul the lay was framed,
Who, long compelled in humble walks to go,
Was softened into feeling, soothed, and tamed.

Love had he found in huts where poor men lie;
His daily teachers had been woods and rills,
The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

In him the savage virtue of the race,
Revenge, and all ferocious thoughts were dead:
Nor did he change; but kept in lofty place
The wisdom which adversity had bred.

Glad were the vales, and every cottage hearth;
The shepherd lord was honoured more and more;
And, ages after he was laid in earth,
"The good Lord Clifford" was the name he bore.

Lord De Clifford's life, in its earlier periods, was a life of romance. There is reason to believe, that the celebrated ballad, entitled *The Nut-Browne Maid*, was founded on what had really occurred to him, and to the object of his attachment, during the latter part of his seclusion in the Fells of Cumberland. "For nearly thirty years (observes a writer in the *Censura Literaria*, Vol. VII.) he was obliged to forego the patrimony of his fathers, and in that period, if, as I surmise, he was the *real* hero of the Nut Brown Maid, the adventure recorded in the poem took place. The *great* *lynage* of the lady, and her being a *baron's childe*, agree perfectly with the descent of his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletsoe." This lady was, by half blood, cousin german to King Henry VII. By her he had several children; of whom, the eldest, son his successor, was

Henry, eleventh Lord de Clifford, created Earl of Cumberland in 1523, at the age of thirty. In consequence of his youthful extravagance, he had, for several years, lived on bad terms with his father.

The method which this high-spirited young man took to supply his necessities, is characteristic of the times. Instead of resorting to Jews and money-lenders, computing the value of his father's life, and raising great sums by anticipation, methods which are better suited to the calm, unenterprising dissipation of the present age, Henry Clifford turned outlaw, assembled a band of dissolute followers, harassed the religious houses, beat their tenants, and forced the inhabitants of whole villages to take sanctuary in their churches.

He is said, however, to have been reclaimed in good time; and there is great reason to hope, that his father lived to see the effects of his reformation; for it can scarcely be supposed that he continued this irregular course of life long after his marriage, and he was a father by his second lady at twenty-four.

For the Earldom and the Garter, the latter of which was conferred on him seven years after the former, this nobleman made every return which became a grateful man, and a dutiful subject; and when attacked in Skipton Castle by Aske and his fellow rebels, amidst a general defection of the dependents of his family, bravely defended it against them all.

The licentiousness of this young nobleman is ascribed to the circumstance of his having been bred up the fellow-student and companion of Prince Henry, afterwards

Henry VIII. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury; his second, Margaret Percy, daughter of Henry, fifth Earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, a lineal descendant from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. His sovereign, who had not forgotten their former intimacy, raised him to the dignity of Earl of Cumberland within two months after the death of his father. On this occasion, he made a journey to London; and it is not a little curious to find, that his expences on the road, attended, as he was, by thirty-three of his servants on horseback, amounted only to £7. 15s. 1d.; and that, lodged at Derby Place, now the Heralds' College, his expenditure for himself and his whole retinue, horses included, for five weeks and one day, did not amount to more than £46. 7s., or about £9 per week. Besides many fashionable articles of dress, of which his Lordship had ever been passionately fond, we find, amongst the treasures which he took back with him into the north, a bugle horn, tipped with silver—a green sash—a pair of shooting gloves—several dozens of arrows—a hound, obtained from Lord Westmorland—a falcon, purchased for £1—"a white frontelett broidered and wrought with gold for my lady, £2. 10s."—"velvet to my lady, 7s."—"wyne to my ladie, £1." &c.

The Earl of Cumberland was, at different periods, Governor of Carlisle, President of the Council in the North, Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, Lord President of Wales, &c. He was installed K.G. in 1537. Henry VIII., continuing his royal favour, recommended Henry Lord Clifford, his Lordship's eldest son and successor, to the Lady Eleanor, his cousin, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen Dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII. The Earl of Cumberland, in consequence, built the great gallery of Skipton Castle, for the reception of his high-born daughter-in-law. The year before his death (which occurred in 1542) he received, as a reward for his courage and loyalty, a grant of the priory of Bolton, with the lands belonging to it in Skipton, &c. Dr. Whittaker, who was permitted to enter

the family vault at Skipton, in the year 1803, found the leaden coffin of this nobleman, much corroded, and exhibiting the skeleton of a short and very stout man, with long flaxen hair, gathered in a knot behind the skull. Next to the Earl, lay the remains of Margaret Percy, his second Countess, whose coffin was entire, and who appeared to have been a slender and diminutive woman. His son and successor by this lady, was

Henry, second Earl of Cumberland, who, when only sixteen years of age, was made a Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. His marriage with the lady Eleanor Brandon was solemnized at Brandon House, Bridewell, in 1537. This royal alliance brought with it a train of expenses, and for a time greatly impoverished the Cumberland estate. "He had a good library, was studious in all manner of learning, and much given to alchemy." After the death of his Countess, which occurred in 1547, "he withdrew into the country, grew rich, and became a purchaser." Dr. Whittaker tells us, that—

The Earl fell into a languishing sickness, and was reduced to such an extreme state of weakness, that his physicians thought him dead; his body was already stripped, laid out upon a table, and covered with a hearse-cloth of black velvet, when some of his attendants, by whom he was greatly beloved, perceived symptoms of returning life. He was once more put to bed; and by the help of warm clothes without, and cordials within, gradually recovered. But for a month or more, his only sustenance was milk sucked from a woman's breast, which restored him completely to health, and he became a strong man.

By his first wife, the Earl had an only child, the lady Margaret, married to Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby. By his second lady, Anne, daughter of William, Lord Dacre, he had two sons and a daughter. His eldest son was

George, third Earl of Cumberland, and fourteenth Baron De Clifford. He succeeded to the title at the age of eleven years and five months. There is yet existing at Skipton Castle, a large but much-decayed picture of this Earl and his family, on a sort of screen, divided into three compartments, and exhibiting a curious combination of family history and portrait painting, on the same canvas; for, of each personage—the Earl, his Countess, and his half-sister, the Countess of Derby—his sister, Frances, Lady Wharton—

and Elizabeth, Countess of Bath, and Anne, Countess of Warwick, sisters to his Countess, &c.—a copious biographical sketch is given from the pen of the Countess of Pembroke, assisted, according to tradition, by Sir Matthew Hale. From the sketch, relating to the Earl of whom we are speaking, we learn that—

When he was almost 19 years old he was married in ye church of St. Mary Overs in Southwark, June 24th, 1577, to his virtuous and onely lady the lady Margt Russell, third daughter and youngest child to Francys, second Earl of Bedford by his first wife Margaret St. John, by whom he had two sonnes and one daughter Francys and Robert whoe being successively Lords Clifford, died young in their father's life-time; and the Lady Anne Clifford, whoe was just fifteen years and nine months at her father's death, being then his sole daughter and heire. He performed nine viages by sea in his own person, most of them to the West Indies, with great honour to himself, and servys to his Quene and country, having gained the strong town of Fiall, in the Zorrou Islands, in the yeare 1589, and in his last vinge the strong forte of Portereco, in the yeare 1598. He was made Kt. of the Garter by quene Eliz. and counsellor of state by K. James. He died in the Dutchy-house, in the Savoy, London, the 30th of October, 1605, being then of age 47 yeares and 3 months wanting 9 days. His bowells and inner partes was bured in Skipton Church, in Craven, in Yorkshire, the 13th of March following. By his death the title of Earl of Cumberland cam to his only brother Sir Francys Clifford. But the ancient right to his baronies, honors, and ancient lands, descended then to his only daughter and heir, the lady Ann Clifford, for whose right to them hir worthy mother had, after, great suits at law with his brother Francys earle of Cumberland. This earl George was a man of many natural perfections, of a great wit and judgement, of a strong body, and full of agillty, of a noble mind, and not subject to pride or arrogance, a man generally beloved in this kingdome. He died of a bloody flux, caused, as was supposed, by the many wounds and distempers he received formerly in his sea viages. He died penitently willingly, and christianly. His onely daughter and heire, the lady Anne Clifford, and the Countess, hir mother, weare both present at his death.

This nobleman, however, did not leave a fair character. Dr. Whittaker observes:—

George, Earl of Cumberland, was a great but unamiable man. His story admirably illustrates the difference between greatness and contentment, between fame and virtue. If we trace him in the public history of his times, we see nothing but the accomplished courtier, the skilful navigator, the intrepid commander, the disinterested patriot. If we follow him into his family, we are instantly struck with the indifferent and unfaithful husband, the negligent and thoughtless parent. If we enter his muniment room, we are surrounded by memorials of prodigality and debts, mortgages, and sales, inquietude and approaching want. By the grant of the Nortons' estates, he set out with a larger estate than any of his ancestors: in little more than twenty years he made it one of the least.

A magnificent tomb, of black marble, was erected to his memory, in Skipton church, by his daughter, the Countess of

Pembroke. This monument exhibits, on its sides, no fewer than seventeen shields; "an assemblage of noble bearings," observes Dr. W., "such as probably cannot be found on the tomb of any other Englishman." These bearings are as follows:—

1. Clifford and Russel within the Garter, an earl's coronet above. 2. Clifford between Brandon and Dacre. 3. Clifford and Percy within the Garter; a coronet above. 4. Veteripont and Buly. 5. Veteripont and Ferrers. 6. Veteripont and Fitz Piers. 7. Clifford and Veteripont. 8. Clifford and Clare. 9. Quarterly, Clifford and Veteripont. 10. Clifford and Beauchamp. 11. Clifford and Roos. 12. Clifford and Percy, within the Garter. 13. Clifford and Dacre. 14. Clifford and Bromfiel (de Vesel). 15. Clifford and St. John of Bleisho. 16. Clifford and Berkeley. 17. Clifford and Nevill.

Francis, fourth Earl of Cumberland, born in Skipton Castle, 1559, died in the same apartment more than eighty years after. By his Countess, Grisold, daughter of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Uxbridge, and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, he had two daughters, one married to Thomas, afterwards Earl of Strafford, the other to Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart.; and a son,

Henry, fifth and last Earl, of the family of Clifford. He married Lady Frances Cecil, only daughter of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had an only daughter and heir, married to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, who was created Lord De Clifford, of Lanesborough, in 1644. By the death of this Earl of Cumberland, in 1643, the long family contest for the barony of Skipton was finally closed; and, after thirty-eight years of discord, Anne Clifford, Baroness De Clifford, Countess Dowager of Dorset, and then Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, entered upon the inheritance of her ancestors.

This lady, who was one of the most illustrious women of her own, or of any age, and whose memoirs alone would form an interesting and valuable volume, was married, first, to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, a man of sense and spirit, but of licentious morals; secondly, to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the illiterate and despicable tool of a party. "Her person," remarks Whitaker, "was tall and upright; her dress, after she resided in the north, usually of black serge; her features more expressive

of firmness than benignity. The principles of physiognomy are certainly fallacious; for no one who ever saw the picture of Lady Pembroke, without knowing whom it represented, would suppose it to have been meant for a beneficent and amiable woman."* It was this lady who addressed the following memorable reply to Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., who had written to nominate to her a representative in Parliament for the borough of Appleby:—

I have been bullied by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man shan't stand.

ANNE, DORSET, PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY."

Here is the inscription which appears over the present entrance into Skipton Castle, as the record of Lady Pembroke's labours:—

This Skipton Castle was repayed by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett and Montgomerie, Baroness Clifford, Westmorland and Vesie, Ladye of the Honour of Skipton, in Craven, and Sheriffsse by Inheritance of the County of Westmorland, in the Yeares 1657 and 1658; after this Maine Part of it had layne Ruinous ever since December 1648, and the January following, when it was then pulled downe and demolished, almost to the Foundation, by the Command of the Parliament, then sitting at Westminster, because it had bern a Garrison in the then Civil Warres in England.

Isaiah, chap. lviii. v. 12.† God's name be praised.

Lady Pembroke parted with her mother, only seven weeks previously to the decease of the latter, on the road between Penrith and Appleby; an event which she recorded by erecting a pillar upon the spot, with the following inscription:—

This pillar was erected in the year 1656, by Ann, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c., for a memorial of her last parting, in this place, with her good and pious mother, Margaret, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, on the 2nd of April, 1616; in memory whereof she hath left an annuity of £4 to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham, every 2nd day of April for ever, upon the stone table placed hard by. Laus Deo!

The poet, Rogers, in his *Pleasures of Memory*, has thus adverted to this affecting incident:—

* A fine portrait of the Countess of Pembroke is given in LONG's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*, a work to which LA BELLE A-TENIR with its *Picture Gallery of the Female Nobility—Portraits of the Illustrious Living*—must be regarded as an indispensable companion.

† "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

Hast thou through Eden's wild-wood vales pursued
 Each mountain scene, majestically rude ;
 To note the sweet simplicity of life,
 Far from the din of Folly's idle strife :
 Nor there, awhile, with lifted eye, revered
 That modest stone which pious Pembroke reared ;
 Which still records, beyond the pencil's power,
 The silent sorrows of a parting hour ;
 Still to the musing pilgrim points the place,
 Her sainted spirit most delights to trace ?

On the decease of Lady Pembroke, in 1675, the baronies of Clifford, Westmorland, and Vescy, devolved—no issue remaining from Isabella, her younger daughter, Countess of Northampton—upon her grandson, Thomas Tufton, sixth Earl of Thanet, son and heir of her elder daughter, Lady Margaret Sackville. This nobleman's claim was allowed by the House of Peers, in 1691. On his death, in 1729, the respective baronies again fell into abeyance amongst his five daughters (by the Lady Catherine, daughter of Henry, Duke of Cavendish):—Catherine, wife of Edward, Viscount Sondes, son of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham;—Anne, wife of James, fifth Earl of Salisbury;—Margaret, wife of Thomas Cooke, Earl of Leicester;—Mary, married, *first*, to Anthony Grey, Earl Harold, son of Henry, Duke of Kent; *secondly*, to John, Earl Gower;—and Isabella, married, *first*, to Lord Nassau Paulet, son of Charles, third Duke of Bolton; *secondly*, to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K.B. In 1734, the King was pleased to terminate the abeyance in favour of Margaret, Countess of Leicester; and, on her death, without surviving issue, in 1775, in favour of Edward Southwell, Esq., father of the present Baron De Clifford.

The ancient and honourable family of Southwell derives its name from the town of Suelle, Sewel, Suthwell, or Southwell, in the county of Nottingham, where they resided, and were lords thereof until the reign of Henry VI. The Southwells then began to flourish in the eastern and southern counties of England; several of their collateral branches being in that reign transplanted and dispersed into Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Essex,

&c. Sir Robert Southwell, of King's Weston, in the county of Gloucester, was clerk of the privy council to Charles II., and ambassador to several foreign courts. In the reign of William III. he was principal secretary of state for Ireland, and he attended his Majesty in his expedition of 1690, for the reduction of that kingdom. He was five times chosen President of the Royal Society. Edward Southwell, his eldest son and successor, married Catherine, daughter of the above-mentioned Edward Watson, Viscount Sondes, and Lady Catherine Tufton, and sole heiress of her brothers, Lewis and Thomas, Earls of Rockingham. By that lady, he left an only son and heir,

Edward Southwell, Esq., who, by the death of Margaret, Baroness De Clifford, and Countess Dowager of Leicester, received his summons to Parliament, as Baron De Clifford, in 1776. He was then M.P. for the county of Gloucester, to which he was returned in 1763, 1768, and 1774.—His Lordship married Sophia, third daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Mount Campbell, in the county of Leitrim, in Ireland, governess, at a later period of her life, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.* His Lordship died on the 1st of November, 1777, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present

Edward Southwell Clifford, Baron De Clifford. His Lordship was born on the 23d of June, 1767; and he married, as already stated, in February, 1789, the Lady Mary Elizabeth Bourke, second daughter of Joseph, third Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam. Should his Lordship die without issue, the barony of Clifford will again be in abeyance, amongst the issue of his three late sisters, Catherine, Sophia, and Elizabeth; viz. George Coussmaker, Esq.—the two daughters of the late Viscountess Sydney—and Augustus, Viscount Bury, son and heir of the late Countess of Albemarle.

* This estimable lady, the Countess Dowager de Clifford, died in the month of August, 1828, at the age of 85.